have been most satisfactory. In both Manbhoom and Lohardugga there was a great falling off as compared with the previous year, and the Lieutenant-Governor does not consider that the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom is correct in ascribing the decrease in the number of operations to the extension of the circle system of vaccination to his district, and the appointment of a Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination to supervise the work instead of the Civil Surgeon. The circle system was also extended to Singbhoom, and there the number of operations has largely increased, although that Deputy Commissioner also disapproves of the change. It is, however, too soon now to judge by results, the extension of the circle system to Manbhoom and Singbhoom having been ordered only last December. In the Hazareebagh district the subject of vaccination appears for the last two years to have been much neglected. The attention of the Medical Department will be invited to paragraphs 123 to 126 of the Commissioner's report.

20. *Conduct of Zemindars.*—Most of the zemindars in Chota Nagpore are so deeply involved in debt that they are unable to incur any expense for the benefit of their districts, or even to assist their own ryots when in distress. There are, however, some few exceptions to this, and Government has on more than one occasion acknowledged the liberality of Maharanee Higan Kumari of Pandra. Natabor Sing Chowdry of Simlapal, Hurgobind Sing Chowdry of Bheliadiha and Rasbehary Lal Sing of Jerriah are also spoken well of by the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom. The acknowledgments of Government are due to the Tekait of Kurhurbari and the Rajah of Sreerampore for the great interest they have taken in the cause of education in Hazareebagh. The Palgunj Rajah also deserves notice for his considerate treatment of his Sonthal ryots when combined under bad advice to withhold their rents.

21. *Encumbered Estates.*—There were at the close of the year 173 attached estates under management by the district officers on account of the debts of the proprietors. The Encumbered Estates' Act VI of 1876 is now being brought into operation. Rules framed under the Act were sanctioned by the Government of India in September 1877, and the Lieutenant-Governor has ruled that, as a general principle, no estate should be protected of which the clearance from debt cannot reasonably be expected within 25 years. The Commissioner has been called on to submit a list of estates to be brought under the Act, and as soon as the list is approved, the duties of the Political Department with reference to the protection of the estates of debtors from sale in execution of decrees will cease. The Lieutenant-Governor has already issued orders for stopping the very expensive and unnecessary cadastral survey of the Chota Nagpore minor's estate. All the survey that the estate requires can be done by a much smaller party, and on a much less costly scale than was originally proposed.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT OF THE BHAGULPORE DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 14th September 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The General Report of the Bhagulpore Division for the year 1877-78.

The report is submitted by Mr. G. N. Barlow, who was in charge of the Bhagulpore Division during the whole of the past year. The delay in submission is explained to be due to the unpunctuality of the district officers in sending their reports to the Commissioner. From Maldah alone of the five districts in the division was the General Administration Report received in proper time, while the Purneah report was not only sent in late, but was so incomplete that the Commissioner was compelled to call for further information, and to defer the preparation of his own report until he had obtained it. The Lieutenant-Governor has observed of late that the standing orders fixing the dates at which reports are due are treated too often with entire disregard, but measures will shortly be taken to enforce punctuality in future.

2. *Cold weather tours.*—The Commissioner was in camp for nearly three months, but most of his time was occupied with inspection duties at the head-quarters of districts. He was, however, able, for the first time during his incumbency, to make a somewhat extended tour through the Sonthal Pergunnahs, a visit which is said to have afforded as much gratification to the people as to the Commissioner himself. The former were "much impressed with the sense of our greatness," evincing great respect for the Commissioner, 'as the embodiment of Government power,' while the latter was unexpectedly pleased with the place, the people, and his reception.

3. None of the district officers spent sufficient time in the interior of their districts, although they endeavoured by rapid travelling to cover as much ground as possible during the time at their disposal. In the case of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the Deputy Commissioner commenced his tour very early in the year, and his failure to make a thorough inspection of his district is sufficiently accounted for by the malarious fever which attacked himself and his entire camp. In the other districts of the division, it is stated that the Magistrates were compelled to remain at their head-quarters to attend to current work. This is an excuse which the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to accept. Such work as the Magistrates could not take into camp with them should have been entrusted to the Deputy Collector, or allowed to stand over. For a considerable time the stations of Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and Purneah had no Joint-Magistrate, and this detained the district officers at their head-quarters when they otherwise might have been on tour. The Commissioner complains that during the past year "a disposition has been manifested to leave the districts of his division under-officered." That is not a reflection which Mr. Barlow was warranted in making, knowing, as he does, how the deputation of officers for famine relief in Madras has left this Government helpless to meet the demands for assistance from many districts in which the work is far heavier than it is in any of the districts of the Bhagulpore Division. It is doubtless generally understood that the Government attaches great importance to the duty of district officers making a thorough tour in the cold weather, and that in ordinary years the Lieutenant-Governor will not accept a hurried run through a district as an adequate substitute for this, however many police-stations and other subordinate administrative posts may have been cursorily inspected.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the Joint-Magistrates should be sent out into the districts for a portion of the cold season. At present these officers have very little opportunity of learning anything of the districts, or of the habits of the people, until they are called upon to take charge of districts. Some of the sub-divisional officers also appear not to have spent so long a time in camp as they might have done. Mr. Hampton, the sub-divisional officer of Jamoee, was particularly negligent in this respect. Nothing is said of the tours of the sub-divisional officers of Arrareah and Kishengunge. The Commissioner should state whether it is the case that the former officer made

no tour at all. The Lieutenant-Governor must insist upon greater attention to this subject. A subordinate officer should be at least four months of the year in the villages of his charge.

5. *Rainfall and crops.*—Judged by the agricultural results, the season appears to have been a fairly prosperous one. Rain fell at intervals in the early months of the year, and, as usually happens in such cases, the regular rains began rather late, and were not so heavy as usual. In Purneah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs the autumn and spring corps were deficient, but the abundance of the winter crop from which the bulk of the food-supply is derived quite made up for this. In Monghyr, on the other hand, the winter crop was bad, and the spring crop below the average, while the autumn harvest was exceptionally abundant. In Bhagulpore and Maldah the general outturn of all crops was good, owing to the opportune distribution of the rain. The mango crop is said to have been a total failure throughout the division. In Monghyr the poppy and the grain crops were attacked by caterpillars, a source of loss which was first brought to the notice of Government by the officers of the Opium Department. Special enquiry has been made, and the result appears to show that the ravages of these insects were due to the very intermittent character of the rainfall. In ordinary seasons they are drowned by the continuous rain, and nothing has been heard of them during the current year. With regard to the tables of rainfall appended to the report, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that they would be more instructive for purposes of comparison if the rainfall for each month of the year were shown in juxtaposition with the rainfall of the last year, and the average rainfall of as many preceding years as may be on record. This should be done in future. It should also be stated in a note on how many years observations the average is calculated for each district.

6. *Health and material condition of the people.*—As is usual in seasons of irregular and intermittent rainfall, the public health suffered considerably during the past year. Cholera appeared in an epidemic form at Jamalpore, where many deaths occurred among the European subordinates of the East Indian Railway, and at the Singhessur fair in the Mudhepoorah sub-division of Bhagulpore. In Rajmehal the disease was confined to batches of emigrants who were passing through on their way to Assam and Cachar, and the creditable exertions of Mr. Henry, the sub-divisional officer, seem to have prevented the disease from spreading to the bazaar. But the most alarming feature of the season was the outbreak of malarious fever in Maldah, which is said to have lasted from the beginning of September to the end of January, to have affected no less than one thousand villages, or nearly two-fifths of the entire district, and to have caused 22,000 deaths. The district officer draws attention to the fact that the increase of fever in Maldah, during the last four years, has coincided with a decrease in the annual inundation, and appears to consider that the fever is due to the deterioration of the drinking-water caused by the change of level. Doubtless the use of bad water may have had something to do with the prevalence of fever, but the causation of such diseases at present is obscure, and the tendency of recent theories is to refer them rather to causes originating in defective drainage than to the use of bad water. Further particulars have been called for by the Commissioner, and the subject should be treated of at length in the report for the current year. If the people would only be induced to raise their houses, or even sleep on platforms, there would, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, be a decided improvement in the public health.

7. As regards the condition of the people, the information furnished is somewhat meagre, and lacks that vivid appreciation of details in the daily life of the people which might be expected from district officers who knew their districts thoroughly. Prices ruled high throughout the year, and the exceptional prosperity of the agricultural classes formed a striking contrast to the pressure felt by artisans, servants, and other persons remunerated by fixed wages. It is satisfactory to find that the agricultural classes are said to have freed themselves extensively from the obligations which they had incurred to the village grain-lenders. The progress effected in the recovery of advances made by Government and by the landholders in 1874 appears to show that this statement is correct. The district officer of Maldah speaks highly of the prosperity of the ryots in his district, and cites in support of his opinion the fact that the unlawful assemblies and riots which occur in Maldah generally arise out of quarrels between rival

landlords, and not from the disputes between landlords and tenants, which are so common in Eastern Bengal. On the whole, the Commissioner is of opinion that, apart from any particular circumstances which might affect the condition of the people at any particular time, they slowly advance, year by year, in wealth and intelligence, and are happy and contented. One fact is quite certain, that the people are at the present moment able to live without any signs of distress, though the price of rice is what was a few years ago held to be the famine standard of price.

8. *Emigration and movements of the people.*—The only districts of the division from which emigration regularly takes place are Monghyr and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. During the past year 2,503 emigrants left Monghyr, against 2,056 in 1876-77, while the number of emigrants from the Sonthal Pergunnahs rose from 625 to 1,817. In the case of Monghyr the movement is said to be due partly to the exertions of the late Magistrate, who used his influence strongly to promote emigration, and partly to high rents on the estates of Maharajah Sir Jye Mungul Singh, which drove a number of his tenants to leave the district. The Magistrate also says that "many more left who were not registered." It is not clear whether he means that these went to Assam or the Colonies, or simply left the district and settled elsewhere. In a subsequent paragraph the Commissioner states that, since the behaviour of his subordinates was reported to Sir Jye Mungul Singh, no further complaints have been heard; but it is not stated whether any measures have actually been taken to mitigate the evils complained of, or whether the Maharajah was originally aware of the oppressive action of his subordinates, and of its effect in causing the peasantry to desert their lands. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs the increased emigration seems to have been due to the high prices, which pressed heavily upon the landless low castes who work for wages.

9. *Prices of food.*—Prices ruled high throughout the year, the average in the case of rice ranging from 13 seers to the rupee in Monghyr to 18 in Purneah, while the average for wheat varied from 11 in the Sonthal Pergunnahs to 17 in Purneah. This latter staple would no doubt have been dearer, but for the block in grain traffic on the East Indian Railway. It is observed that the wages of labour have not risen appreciably, although a tendency in that direction is manifesting itself.

10. *Manufactures and trade.*—Indigo still maintains its place as the chief manufacturing industry of the division. It is satisfactory to find that the judicious measures taken by Mr. Rees in Maldah resulted in allaying the excitement said to exist at the beginning of the year among the ryots in respect of the sowing of indigo. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that no further disputes will occur, and that the planters will understand that they will best serve their own interests by treating the ryots with consideration.

11. The demand for stone from Monghyr and the Sonthal Pergunnahs is still on the increase, and the recent development of this industry is largely due to the return of the main stream of the Ganges to Rajmehal. In the latter district leases of hills in which it is proposed to form quarries have been taken by the Calcutta Municipality and the East Indian Railway. Slate quarries are worked to a small extent in Monghyr, and talc is found in the hills of the Jamoee sub-division and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. But at present no one is disposed to invest money in working it, and it is believed that the market is fully supplied from the Mica mines in the north of Hazareebagh. The export of hides from Purneah and of oil-seeds from Deoghur increased largely during the year. It is curious to note, from the facts stated in paragraph 53 of the report, that native cloth merchants in Calcutta are adopting the system of selling on credit by means of travelling agents to consumers in the interior. These agents correspond very closely to the travelling drapers, who in the midland and other districts of England drive a considerable trade, and succeed in selling their goods at very high rates, payable generally by instalments.

12. *Public feeling on matters of administration, &c.*—Rapid progress was made in the work of land registration during the past year, and the Commissioner states that the measure has now ceased to attract any special attention among the people. The Public Works Cess appears to have taken its place in the recognised system of taxation, and to be paid without complaint—a result which is largely due to the fact that it is collected by machinery to which the people have become accustomed. The license tax was not in force

during the year under report, but it is said to be popular with the agriculturist classes, who are well aware of the practical immunity from taxation which the money-lending and grain-dealing classes have long enjoyed. Some slight interest in the Turco-Russian war was shown by some of the educated Mahomedans living in the towns and large villages, who are moreover said to have expressed strong approval of the despatch of troops to Malta; but the Mahomedan community generally displayed no feeling on the subject, and were probably hardly aware that a war was going on at all. The anniversary of the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the Imperial title was celebrated in Begooserai by an illumination of the town.

13. At the Commissioner's request the annual report, which is usually submitted on the Sonthal settlement, has been deferred until the operations are completed, and Government is therefore in possesssion of no detailed information on the subject for the past year. It is stated, however, that great progress has been made in the preparation of the jummabundees showing the allotment among individual ryots of the lump sum assessed upon each village by the settlements, and it is particularly satisfactory to find that these jummabundees are already being used, without opposition, as authoritative evidence in deciding rent suits. The Hinduizing improvement among the Sonthals appear to be more of a social than a religious character. Abstinence from particular kinds of food has always been regarded as a badge of caste distinction, and the self-important air which Bhagirath Manjhi's followers are said to assume is thoroughly characteristic of aboriginal races undergoing the process of refinement into Hindus. This movement also accounts for the check which the progress of Christianity is said to have received. On the whole, the political aspects of the movement do not seem to be very marked. It is stated, however, that there is a tendency among the reformed Sonthals to withhold their rents, and the Government officers must continue to watch quietly and unobtrusively the progress of things. At any moment such a movement among a simple and exciteable people like the Sonthals may call for decisive action. The Lieutenant-Governor was glad, however, to learn from Maharajah Gopal Singh that Bhagiruth Manjhi has now settled down to become a quiet and peaceful religious reformer, and entirely avoids all political agitation. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish special enquiry to be made into the truth of the statement that the Hinduized Sonthals, who have abandoned their national drink, rice-beer, have taken to smoking ganja. If this is the case, it is the worst phase in connection with the movement as yet reported. It should also be explained why the new converts call themselves "Kherwars," which is understood to be the name of a wild tribe remotely akin to the Sonthals.

14. The difficulties arising from the encroachment of Hindu mahajuns and others upon Sonthali villages have long been felt and recognized by Government. The subject must be separately and completely dealt with in connection with the settlement of the division.

15. *Effect of administrative changes and arrangements.*—The measures taken for the repression of drunkenness among the Sonthals seem to have met with a fair measure of success, though the Lieutenant-Governor was compelled to remark that, except in the Rajmehal sub-division, the orders of Government had not received the special attention which should have been given to them by the Sonthal officers. Habitual drunkenness on the part of village headmen will now render them liable to dismissal, and it is hoped that this will have a salutary effect. The Lieutenant-Governor strongly approves of the proposal to limit the Bandhana festival to a stated period, as appears to have been done in Rajmehal. But this innovation should be introduced with some caution, and the concurrence of the leading Sonthals should be secured before any definite orders are issued. With regard to the statement that the administrative staff of the Sonthal Pergunnahs is unable to cope with the work, and that the European officers are thereby debarred from personal contact with the people, the Lieutenant-Governor has had the opportunity of personal conference with the Commissioner, and he will be prepared to consider any definite proposal that may be made for strengthening the ministerial establishments of Pakour and Jamtara, and for assisting the European officers by appointing Sub-Deputy Collectors. The Lieutenant-Governor is not, however, prepared to admit that the excuses given for that want of personal communication with the people are at all justified.

16. In Bhagulpore, Maldah, and Monghyr the Chowkeedaree Act of 1870 is working fairly well. Every effort should be made to support the punchayets in dealing with influential men who are disposed to resist assessment. Some fuller explanation should be given of the alleged failure of the Act in Purneah. Monghyr is the only district in the division where measures are in progress for the revival of the putwaree system. Difficulties have been experienced in securing the nomination of putwarees by the proprietors of joint estates, and it is stated that the coercive provisions of the law will have to be resorted to in order to enforce the filing of regular accounts. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that, when this has been done in one or two cases, the zemindars will recognize the necessity of complying with the rules, and the whole measure will work smoothly.

17. The confusion and intermixture of jurisdictions in Maldah should be separately reported and dealt with.

18. *Police and justice.*—The returns of crime show a considerable diminution in the number of cases reported, and also in the number considered to be true. The several districts of the division stand thus in order of criminality with reference to population:—

Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	1 in	448
Maldah ...	...	...	...	1 „	559
Monghyr ...	...	...	...	1 „	690
Purneah ...	...	...	...	1 „	899
Bhagulpore ...	...	...	...	1 „	1,363

The small proportion of crime in Bhagulpore is attributed by the Magistrate partly to the vigorous measures taken against bad characters during the last few years, and partly to "Major Gordon's system" of dealing with complaints to the police. As regards the treatment of bad characters, the policy which the Government will follow in future has been indicated in the Resolution recorded on the police report for 1877; but the Lieutenant-Governor would wish to know what were the special peculiarities of the system introduced by Major Gordon, and now done away with, which is said to have made the people of Bhagulpore so reluctant to report crime. The results in every 100 cases of cognizable crime stood thus—

	False, and not enquired into.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.
Sonthal Pergunnahs	5	20	75
Purneah	26	19	55
Maldah	21	30	49
Bhagulpore	26	31	43
Monghyr	27	31	42

Here, again, there appears to be some pronounced difference of practice which should be explained. It is not understood why the proportion of cases entered as false and not enquired into should be so much less in the Sonthal Pergunnahs than in the regulation districts. The Commissioner's statement that the Magistrates were not in any way consulted as to the reductions effected in the police during the year is shown by a reference to Mr. Monro's report to be incorrect.

19. In Bhagulpore, Monghyr, and Maldah civil litigation is said to have declined in consequence of the checks on reckless litigation imposed by the new Code of Civil Procedure. A decrease in the number of rent suits in the Sonthal Pergunnahs is clearly due to the introduction of stamps in those parts of the country where the settlement has been completed.

20. *Revenue.*—The collections of the land revenue demand for the year were on the whole satisfactory. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs the balance of 6·8 per cent. on the current demand is said to be due to the outbreak of cholera at Rajmehal, which frightened away the headmen of the villages of the Damin as they were coming in with their rents. Of the balance of 4·2 per cent. in Monghyr, the larger proportion is said to be due from Government estates under direct management, and it is also observed that, out of Rs. 27,730 entered as the balance of the arrear demand in the division, nearly Rs. 24,000 is due from these Monghyr estates. The Lieutenant-Governor regards this as extremely unsatisfactory, and the Board will be asked to pay special attention to the matter.

21. *Affairs connected with the land.*—The relations between landlord and tenant were for the most part free from disturbance during the year.

In Monghyr complaints were made of oppression by the subordinates of Sir Jye Mungul Singh, but, as already noticed, there is some ground for hope that the grievance has been redressed at the instance of the Magistrate. In the Mudhepoora sub-division of Bhagulpore the number of cases in which rent was deposited in court by the ryots rose from 1,183 in 1876-77 to 5,516 in the past year. It appears that the high prices which prevailed, and the manifest prosperity of the cultivators, induced the landlords to demand enhanced rents. This was met by a combination among the ryots, large numbers of whom deposited their rents at the old rates, and declined to pay the increase demanded. In Purneah and Maldah no troubles of this kind appear to have occurred, and the prosperity of the tenants in those districts is attributed to the bad climate and other physical disadvantages which operate as checks on agriculture and tend to perpetuate the state of things which was prevalent in Bengal at the beginning of the century, when landlords were competing with one another for tenants instead of tenants struggling for land. Enquiry was made during the year into oppressive dealings alleged to exist on the farmed estates in Monghyr and in the sub-division of Banka in Bhagulpore. In both districts there appears to be some oppression, but it is said to be no more than is inevitable under the farming system. This is scarcely a satisfactory account. The dealings of the farmers with their ryots should be closely watched by the district officers whose influence may be of some avail in checking illegality and injustice.

22. The marked prosperity of the agricultural classes during the past year is well illustrated by the progress that has been made in realizing the advances made in 1874 under the Land Improvement Act. In Maldah the entire balance had already been paid up, and the amount due in the whole division at the close of the year was only Rs. 5,792, most of which is expected to be recovered. In Monghyr Rs. 30,698 were collected out of Rs. 34,541 actually due—a result which does great credit to the exertions of the Collector Mr. Magrath.

23. *Excise.*—The net excise revenue of the division rose from Rs. 6,59,158 in 1876-77 to Rs. 7,92,459 in the past year, being an increase of 20 per cent. The Commissioner considers this striking increase to be quite exceptional, and argues that it cannot be due to the general prosperity of the agricultural classes during the year; for the labouring class, who are the greatest consumers of intoxicating liquors and drugs, were not in easier circumstances than usual. It is true that the consumption of liquors and drugs by the labouring classes is brought more to the notice of European officers, as they make no secret of their fondness for such articles. But it is a matter of universal experience that a prosperous agricultural year invariably leads to a larger consumption of intoxicants, and the Lieutenant-Governor fears that indulgence of this kind is largely on the increase among respectable Hindus of all classes, though it is only among the lower classes that it ordinarily attracts attention. The substitution of outstills for central distilleries came into force at the close of the year, but has not been extended to the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

24. *Stamps and monetary arrangements.*—The stamp revenue realised in the division was Rs. 8,65,141, against Rs. 7,72,301 in the preceding year, the increase being chiefly due to the operation of the Land Registration Act and to the stimulus given to litigation by the general prosperity of the people. No prosecutions were instituted during the year for evasions of the stamp law, owing, it is said, to the omission of the civil courts to bring such cases to the notice of the Collector. The attention of the High Court will be invited to the action of the Moonsif of Begooserai, who intimated to the Collector his intention (of reporting him to the Judge for giving him orders) when furnished by the Collector with a copy of the Government circular on the subject.

25. The transactions in currency notes increased largely in consequence of the activity of the grain trade. The demand for pice in Bhagulpore and Monghyr noticed by the Commissioner is curious. The treasury at Bhagulpore was at one time entirely denuded of copper coin, and pice were selling at 15 annas a rupee in the bazar. The Accountant-General will have his attention drawn to this.

26. *Railway.*—Six fatal accidents occurred on the East Indian Railway during the year, in one of which, however, the medical evidence subsequently pointed to the conclusion that the body was that of a murdered man which

had been placed on the rail in order to conceal the crime. In 13 cases persons were injured. There was one case of placing an obstruction on the line of rails, but the offender escaped. One man was convicted of stealing spikes and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Commissioner that the punishment was inadequate, and that such cases should be committed to the Sessions in future. It is believed, however, that the railway authorities are now counter-sinking the heads of the spikes in such a manner as to make their abstraction almost impossible.

27. *Irrigation and Roads.*—The peculiar facilities which the conformation of the surface of the Damin-i-Koh afford for the storage of water for use in irrigation are well known, and the question of undertaking small local irrigation works in that part of the country will be considered in the Irrigation Department. Roads are progressing throughout the division. The Irrigation Department will be asked to enquire into the silting up of the mouth of the Kalindry river in Maldah.

28. *Education.*—Scarcely anything is said by the Commissioner about the progress of education in the Bhagulpore Division during the past year. The number of first class patshalas is, however, stated to be increasing, and the system introduced last year for controlling the primary schools through the agency of selected gurus appears to be successful. The Lieutenant-Governor lately inspected some 600 pupils collected from patshalas in the immediate neighbourhood of Bhagulpore and was much struck by their quickness and intelligence. The proposal to raise the status of the Bhagulpore school to that of a high school is in abeyance for want of local funds.

29. *Local Committees.*—The Road Cess Committees in all the districts are said to have done satisfactory work, though more use might have been made of the Branch Committees. The Commissioner complains of the apathy of the members of the Education Committees, who, he says, will not assemble for discussion, and will not visit schools within easy reach of their homes. It is difficult to understand why there should be this difference between the two kinds of Committees, and the Lieutenant-Governor can only suppose that there has been some want of judgment in nominating members to the Education Committees, or that they see that the Magistrates themselves do not take much interest in their work.

30. The Municipalities of Monghyr, Deoghur, and Jamalpore are the most successful in the division. At Jamalpore, in particular, great assistance was received from the railway officials who were members of the Committee. The Magistrate of Bhagulpore has reported very favourably on the amount of work done by the Bhagulpore Municipal Committee, and the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that the praise was well bestowed. But from the complaints which have been made of the condition of the station roads there is reason to fear that the efforts of the Committee have not been seconded by their executive officers.

31. *Wards' Estates.*—The management of the Wards' estates in the division appears to have been judicious and fairly successful. Three new estates were taken under the charge of the Court during the year—two in Bhagulpore and one in Monghyr. It is satisfactory to find that the debts of the Soorjapore estate in Purneah have been reduced from Rs. 6,00,000 to Rs. 2,37,000 since it has been under Government management.

32. *Conduct of Zemindars, &c.*—The Commissioner makes special mention of the liberal conduct of Rajah Ram Narain Singh of Khyra in Monghyr, who suspended the collection of rent from his ryots in consequence of the shortness of their crop. The relations between Maharajah Sir Jye Mungul Sing and his tenantry have already been commented on, and the Commissioner has been instructed to see that any fresh cases of oppression are brought to the Maharajah's notice. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that Rajah Lelanund Singh has entered upon a course of reform, by giving his son, with whom he has till now been on bad terms, authority over his estates, and appointing a European manager.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON COLONIAL EMIGRATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 12th September 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report of the Protector of Emigrants to British and Foreign Colonies during the year ending 31st March 1878.

Read again—

The Reports of the two previous years, with the orders of Government thereon.

Emigration to the colonies appears to have received a remarkable impulse during 1877-78, partly no doubt from the well directed measures of the Emigration Agents, but mainly owing to the scarcity in Oudh and the North-Western Provinces, whence the larger proportion of the supply of colonial emigrants is usually drawn. In consequence of the combined operation of these causes, the number of emigrants actually despatched rose from 7,734 in 1876-77 to 18,488 in the past year. In view of this extraordinary activity of recruiting operations continuous efforts were made by Government to guard against abuses, one important step taken being to require all unauthorized sub-agents to take out licenses as recruiters so as to bring them within the control of the law. The attention of the District Magistrates was also drawn to certain points in respect of which their careful co-operation is essential to the success of emigration, and a variety of minor reforms have been or are being introduced with the object of providing for the health and comfort of the emigrants during their stay in Calcutta and on the voyage to the colony for which they have engaged. Sir Ashley Eden has on several occasions expressed opinions in favour of encouraging emigration to British colonies, not only as affording an outlet for the surplus population of the overcrowded districts of Behar and the North-Western Provinces, but as indirectly tending to raise the standard of living among Indian labourers. He therefore views with satisfaction the increase last year in the number of emigrants.

2. The duties of Protector of Emigrants were discharged by five different officers during the year, and the present incumbent, Dr. V. Richards, only took charge of the work on the 16th March 1878. These changes were unfortunate but unavoidable, and it does not appear that the business of the office was materially affected by them.

3. Under the orders of the Government of India some important alterations were made during the year in Rule 23 which regulates the proportion of female to male emigrants, the object of the modifications being to reduce the number of women despatched during the monsoon months when the voyage is supposed to be more trying to weak persons, and increase the number shipped later in the season. Some practical difficulty has been found in enforcing the new rules, and in the case of the Colony of Guadeloupe they have been relaxed for the present season. At the close of the season a special report on their working will be submitted to the Government of India, and it may then be a matter for consideration whether it is worth while to maintain a distinction of the kind.

4. Nine emigration agencies were at work during 1877-78, being three more than in the previous year. This increase was due to the opening of agencies for the three colonies of Jamaica, Grenada, and St. Lucia. The emigration business of these colonies, together with that of Trinidad, was, however, transacted by a single agent, and a similar arrangement was followed during the past year for the colonies of Demerara and Natal. Mauritius, Surinam, and Guadeloupe have separate agents. Thus the work of the nine agencies is, in fact, conducted by five agents, two of whom are members of mercantile firms in Calcutta. The Lieutenant-Governor fears that the supervision of the detailed work of an emigration agency cannot always be properly attended to by gentlemen who are occupied with important business on their own account, and in the event of the emigration to Guadeloupe and Surinam increasing, it may be necessary to recommend that separate and independent agents be appointed.

5. In 1876-77, the number of admissions to depôts was 9,417, while in the past year they rose to 22,544. Nor is this due merely to the opening of the three fresh agencies, and to the resumption of operations by the Surinam agency from which no emigrants were despatched in the previous year. These causes account for only 2,963, or less than one-fourth of the total increase, the balance being due to the greater number of admissions to existing depôts. Thus Demerara recruited 9,688 emigrants against 4,746 in 1876-77, while Mauritius collected 3,044 against 1,274, and Guadeloupe 2,733 against 441.

6. That this conspicuous rise in the number of admissions should have been attended by some enhancement of the death-rate is no more than might have been expected looking to the circumstances under which many of the emigrants were recruited. During 1876-77, 9,417 coolies were received into the depôts. Forty out of the number died, showing a death-rate of 4·20 per thousand. In the past year, 168 emigrants died out of 22,544 admitted, representing a death-rate of 7·40 per thousand. The Protector of Emigrants observes that, comparing the death-rate with the average number of days' detention (25), it appears that the annual rate of mortality was 111 per thousand, and adds that the death-rate in the Mauritius and Guadeloupe depôts amounted on this calculation to the abnormally high figure of 160 per thousand. Apart from certain minor discrepancies in the calculations which need not be noticed here, the Lieutenant-Governor must remark that the argument implied by the Protector's statement is after all somewhat fallacious. It is obvious that the death-rate among intending emigrants during their detention in depôt represents the mortality arising partly from the changed conditions of their life, and partly from the weeding out of the weaker members, to whose "anœmic and ill-fed condition" the Protector has called attention. This initial death-rate can in no way be regarded as an index to the probable mortality during an entire year, and to put forward a death-rate of 111 per thousand, as representing the annual mortality among coolies, while awaiting embarkation, might suggest erroneous conclusions as to the unhealthiness of the depôts. It may, however, be noted that the Mauritius depôt nearly always shows a greater mortality than the other depôts, and the Protector considers this partly due to the fact that its chief recruiting ground is Behar, where the emigrating classes are sickly and anœmic. In the Guadeloupe depôt also a high mortality and a large proportion of Behari emigrants were found to be coincident.

7. The proportion of infant mortality was undoubtedly high. Out of the 168 deaths which occurred in the depôts, 109 or 65 per cent. of the total were those of children, while among adults, there were 59 deaths, being 35 per cent. of the recorded mortality. In the Guadeloupe depôt, the death-rate among infants amounted to 10 per cent. The Protector should make enquiry into the circumstances attending this heavy mortality, and should endeavour to introduce some special precautions against its recurrence. It is not enough to say that the emigrants were Beharis. In the case of infants proper and timely feeding arrangements would probably prevent any great mortality. Cholera and diarrhœa caused the largest number of deaths, and these are the diseases which would most naturally be induced among coolies by the journey from their homes to Calcutta, and their change of food and of habits of life. Small-pox, however, caused 18 of the deaths, and chest affections 21. The Protector points out that, in consequence of medical examination in the districts of recruitment not being compulsory under Act VII of 1871, a large number of coolies on arriving at the depôts are found to be physically unfit to emigrate. This point will be brought to the notice of the Government of India for consideration in connection with the proposed amendment of the Colonial Emigration Act.

8. Although the average period during which coolies were detained in depôt before emigration fell from 29 days in 1876-77 to 25 days in 1877-78, cases of exceptionally long detention occurred in the depôts of the Jamaica, Guadeloupe, and Surinam agencies. In the two former the detention was due to disease among the emigrants, but the Surinam coolies were detained by the non-arrival of the steamer which had been chartered to convey them.

9. During 1876-77 recruiters' licenses were granted to 306 persons, while in the past year, although the number of intending emigrants more than doubled, the number of licenses granted, was not above 375, being

an increase of only 69. It is explained by the Protector that 86 licenses granted at the end of 1876-77 continued in force during the next season, so that in fact 461 licensed recruiters were at work. Although many of these recruiters worked only for a few months of the year, each of them appears to have recruited on an average no less than 48 emigrants. The Protector points out that the recruiters employed in inland emigration, although they work all the year round, obtain an average of only 14 coolies apiece, and suggests the inference that illegal recruitment is more largely resorted to in colonial than in inland emigration. It is by no means clear to the Lieutenant-Governor that this conclusion is correct. There is some reason to believe that the numbers of colonial emigrants are swelled by the transfer to colonial recruiters of coolies already collected in inland depôts, and the question of allowing this is now under the consideration of Government. But excluding this special mode of obtaining emigrants, the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to think that the comparative paucity of the numbers recruited by the recruiters for the tea districts is sufficiently accounted for by the excessive competition for coolies of the class most sought after, and by the fact that, the districts in which recruitment for inland emigration has hitherto been mainly carried on, are far less thickly peopled than those to which colonial recruiters resort. It is satisfactory to find that the orders requiring sub-agents to take out recruiters' licenses are stated to have produced a good effect, and that greater vigilance has been shown by the registering officers in recruiting districts.

10. Enquiry was made during the year into the truth of a statement that, although the right to a return-passage is unconditionally guaranteed to Indian emigrants in the French colonies by the Convention executed between the French and British Governments in 1861, that right is liable to forfeiture under an earlier local law if the immigrant has undergone criminal or corrective condemnation in the local courts. It was stated by the Governor of Guadeloupe that this provision was still in force, but that in practice no recourse was had to it, and that return-passages were always granted to immigrants who applied for them, whether they had been condemned or not. The Guadeloupe administration, however, expressed their willingness to repeal the obnoxious section. The Lieutenant-Governor certainly thinks that the law must be brought into harmony with the Convention, and the Government of India has been addressed with the view of bringing this about.

11. In 1875-76 the number of emigrants indented for by the colonies who receive emigrants from India was 12,965 statute adults, and the number actually despatched was 7,138⅓ statute adults or 7,734 persons. In the past year the demand of the colonies rose to 15,036 statute adults, and this was more than complied with by the despatch of 16,092 statute adults, or 18,488 souls. It is observed that the Mauritius demand is stated in the return as 830 males, while 2,034 persons were actually despatched. The Protector furnishes no explanation of this excess in the supply. It would appear moreover from the fact that the number of statute adults corresponds exactly with that of persons, that no children accompanied the 2,034 emigrants who went to Mauritius during the past year. The Protector should report whether this was the case, and generally explain these figures, noting specially what arrangements were made by the Agent to select emigrants who had no children under 10 years old dependent upon them. Out of 18,488 persons who emigrated during the year, 306 were returned emigrants, who in most cases went back to the colony where they had previously served.

12. In reviewing the reports on colonial emigration for the years 1875-76 and 1876-77, the Lieutenant-Governor directed the attention of the Protector to the discrepancies between the number of emigrants registered as shown in the returns furnished by district officers and the number reported by the Emigration Agents as having arrived in Calcutta. A circular was also addressed to Magistrates of recruiting districts in Bengal, and the Government of the North-Western Provinces were requested to issue instructions to officers subordinate to them. It is hoped that these measures will enable the Protector to detect the irregular operations of unscrupulous recruiters in future. The returns of 1877-78 do not show any improvement in this respect. The reports received from the Magistrates during the past year showed that 21,356 emigrants were registered in the districts, while 22,544 were actually admitted

into the depôts. There is apparently no evidence to show that the excess number of 1,188 were ever registered at all. According to the reports of the Emigration Agents the numbers recruited in the districts and registered were 23,476, showing that 2,120 persons were unaccounted for by the local officers' returns. The provisions of the law on the subject appear, however, to be sufficient if properly enforced. By section 27 the registering Magistrate is required to furnish every emigrant with a copy of his registration written on substantial paper, while under section 28 a copy of each registration must be sent to the Emigration Agent and the Protector. From the wording of section 27 it is obviously the intention of the law that emigrants should retain with them the copy of their registration which is given to them by the Magistrate, and this condition should be strictly enforced. It may be suggested that coolies cannot be trusted to retain their copies of registration during the journey to Calcutta, but under section 32 all emigrants must be accompanied by a recruiter or an authorized substitute, and these men might take charge of the copies of registration of the emigrants forming their party. They should be instructed under no circumstances to bring emigrants to Calcutta without obtaining copies of their registration, and emigrants who are not provided with copies of their registration under section 27 should not be admitted into a depôt unless the copies required by section 28 have been received, and the emigrants can be identified as the persons therein referred to. It should be understood that, when no intimation of the registration has been sent to the Protector under section 28, the burden of proving that any emigrant was legally recruited must rest upon the agency and its subordinates.

13. The following statement compiled from the Protector's report explains how it was that, although 22,544 emigrants were received into the depôts, only 18,488, or 82 per cent., were actually despatched to the colonies :—

Admitted into depôt	22,544
Rejected as unfit to labour or as dependent on emigrants unfit to labour	1,737
Unwilling to emigrate	155
Claimed by relatives	49
Deserted	1,037
Died	168
Total casualties	3,146

It will be observed that the difference between the number admitted and the number despatched is 4,056, of which 3,146 persons are accounted for by the causes detailed above, while the remaining 910 are described by the Protector as forming an "unrequired surplus at the end of the season." Dr. Richards also remarks that the numbers under this head were rather too numerous in some cases, but that, as the coolies were generally transferred through the Emigration Department to other agencies, no particular hardship resulted to the intending emigrants. This observation is not fully understood. *Primâ facie* it would appear that the transfer of an emigrant to a different agency from that for which he elected before he left his district is likely to be attended with some hardship to the emigrant, and in any case his choice cannot be exercised so freely in Calcutta as in his native district. The Protector should explain in greater detail what becomes of this unrequired surplus of emigrants, and under what safeguards the transfers of which he speaks are conducted.

14. It appears from the detailed returns furnished by the Protector that of the 1,737 persons rejected as unfit to labour or as dependent on persons unfit to labour, 977 or 10·10 per cent. of its admissions were rejected by the Demerara Agency, 186 or 6·59 per cent. by Trinidad, and 78 or 15·47 per cent. by Surinam. It is stated moreover that the agents for Demerara and the West Indian Colonies employ medical men to examine intending emigrants in the recruiting districts, and have made every effort to reduce the number of rejections. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish further enquiry to be made into this matter. The agents are said to give liberal allowances to the medical men who conduct the examinations; but it is evident from the large proportion of rejections in Calcutta that the examinations in the districts must

have been most cursory and insufficient. Some information as to the class of medical examiners employed and the rate of payment made to them is desirable. In the case of Surinam the very high proportion of rejections is explained by the anxiety of the Dutch Government to obtain thoroughly healthy emigrants, and it must be admitted that the results of this stringent selection appear to have been satisfactory, for the mortality on the voyage and on arrival at Surinam was unusually low. But the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that, if an exceptionally high standard is to be insisted upon, the Surinam agency would do well to secure a more thorough medical examination of the emigrants in the districts where they are recruited. The hardship of bringing down a large number of men from their homes and then rejecting them, to return home worn out and disappointed is very great, and constitutes an abuse which the Protector must bring under control.

15. The proportion of persons who declined to emigrate after admission into depôt was small in all the agencies, except that of Surinam, where it amounted to 3·96 per cent. It is stated in explanation of this that "their number was considerably augmented by a batch of dancing girls and women of a similar description, with their male attendants. These people laughed at the idea of becoming agriculturists." This circumstance seems to indicate that very imperfect supervision was exercised over the recruiting staff of that agency, and it should be considered whether licenses should be granted again to the recruiters who were concerned in this very injudicious selection of intending emigrants. It is also observed that the desertions from the Surinam depôt amounted to 10·59 per cent. of the number admitted. The Agent considers that this was due to an unusually long detention in the depôt (the average period of detention was 47 days) to the prevalence of very high wages in Calcutta, and to an intrigue between some designing coolies and one of the durwans at the depôt. The matter called for special enquiry by the Protector. A practice has recently been detected of entering as deserters the ineffective relatives of coolies who die in hospital, while in fact these people are frightened or driven away from the depôts. Every case of desertion should form the subject of strict investigation. There is reason to believe that the class of men who are usually employed in the offices and as servants at coolie depôts need very close supervision. None of the coolies admitted into the Mauritius depôt declined to emigrate, but on the other hand no less than 344 or 11·24 per cent. deserted. It should be explained by the Agent how it was that not one of the 344 persons who thus practically showed themselves unwilling to emigrate, made any formal application for release from engagement.

16. The rule requiring the shipment of at least forty women for every hundred men was complied with during the year by all the agencies, except those of Mauritius, Demerara, and Guadeloupe. The returns for Mauritius show a deficiency of 3 and those for Natal of 42, which will be made up during the current year. Guadeloupe started with a deficit of 192 and made up only 11; so that 181 women beyond the standard proportion remain to be supplied in the present season. The Protector should see that the Guadeloupe agency carries out the requirements of the rule. It is satisfactory to find that the Demerara agency, which commenced the year with a deficiency of 40, has now embarked the proper proportion.

17. The following statement shows the provinces from which the emigrants despatched to the colonies were recruited during the last two years :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	4,279	13,254
Behar	2,446	3,038
Bengal	470	268
Madras, Bombay, &c.	266	1,594
Native States	94	41
Punjab and Dependencies	51	69
Central India	108	197
Orissa	20	18
Total ...	7,734	18,488

It will be observed that the number of persons from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh who emigrated to the colonies was nearly trebled in the past year. As the increase in emigration from Behar was no more than proportioned to the enhanced demand of the colonies and the vigorous recruitment which went on to make up for the deficient supply in 1875-76, it may be concluded, as already remarked, that the distress which prevailed in Oude and in parts of the North-Western Provinces formed a strong inducement to emigration in 1877-78. In Bengal itself the number of emigrants, always small, shows a considerable decrease. As regards emigration from Madras and Bombay, it must obviously be quite exceptional for natives of those Presidencies to emigrate through Calcutta, but even in this case the famine has had its effect in raising the number of these casual emigrants from 266 to 1,594.

18. During 1877-78 no fewer than 37 sailing ships and one steamer left the port of Calcutta with emigrants, against 18 vessels in the previous year. The average number of emigrants conveyed in each ship was 486. Of the 26 vessels for which detailed information is available, the *Botanist* and the *Jorawar* show the highest rate of mortality, 4·62 and 4·56 per cent. respectively. The most successful voyage was made by the steamer *Clive*, which took 324 emigrants to Surinam without a single death. It is not quite clear, however, why the passage should have occupied so long as 77 days. In 1872, the steamer *Enmore* ran from Calcutta to Demerara in 49 days, and it was stated that the distance would have been accomplished even sooner if the vessel had been supplied with good coal, and had not met with headwinds in rounding the Cape of Good Hope. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to know if there were any special circumstances which delayed the *Clive*, and whether she was a full-power or an auxiliary steamer. A proposal has recently been made by the Government of Demerara to employ a steamer in the transport of emigrants to that colony, and the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed his opinion as to the class of vessel which should be built. The highest mortality was on a vessel which had been used for carrying salt on the previous voyage and remained damp accordingly. The agents should avoid chartering salt ships for emigrants.

19. As many as 2,544 emigrants returned from the various colonies in 1877-78, bringing with them acknowledged savings in money, amounting to Rs. 4,72,926, or an average of Rs. 185 per head. In addition to this, many of them possessed valuable jewellery. The Emigration Agent for Trinidad has placed on record some remarkable instances of the successes of Indian immigrants in that colony, and forwards an extract from a report by a Moravian Missionary furnishing satisfactory evidence of the material prosperity of immigrants in Demerara. It is curious to note that three Indian coolies run thorough-bred horses in the local races, frequently winning prizes to a considerable amount. In the town of San Fernando 22 of the burgesses are men who were originally ordinary Indian coolies, and one of them died lately leaving a fortune of Rs. 1,34,000. On the other hand, among the great mass of the coolies there is said to be much drunkenness, and want of cleanliness, with a tendency to imitate the lazy habits of the Creole or Negro laborers. The Lieutenant-Governor is also sorry to gather from the Colonial report for 1877, lately received, that in Trinidad the number of Indian children at school is not so great as it should be.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, and to the Officiating Protector of Emigrants, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

NOTE BY COLONEL F. T. HAIG, R. E., CHIEF ENGINEER, BENGAL, IRRIGATION BRANCH, ON THE HOWRAH, AMPTAH, AND RAJAPORE DRAINAGE SCHEMES.

THE following is published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

D. B. HORN,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

THE resolution of this Government, dated 5th April 1877, gives a *resumé* of the history and results of the Dancuni drainage scheme up to 12th February 1878, when the final report of the Drainage Commissioners was approved and their apportionment of the outlay affirmed by the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division. Notices have been served on the proprietors, and we have now to await the recovery of the money.

Meantime, detailed plans and estimates have been received for the Howrah and Amptah schemes. The Rajapore scheme is not so far advanced, but an abstract of its probable cost has been submitted by the Executive Engineer. These three schemes, together with the Dancuni, comprise the drainage of the whole of the swamp lands of the southern part of the Hooghly district, and it therefore becomes desirable to review what has already been accomplished in this direction, and to point out its bearing upon the proposals now before Government for new and still larger undertakings of the same kind.

In the first place, then, it may be remarked that experience has proved not merely that it is only in so far as irrigation can be combined with drainage that the full benefit of these scheme can be derived, but that for all practical purposes the improvement is limited to the area for which irrigation is available. In the case of the Dancuni works, it has not been found practicable in apportioning the outlay to include any lands above what is called irrigation level; that is, the highest level to which the water can be allowed to rise within the basin drained without injury to the crops in the lowest grounds. Before the construction of the drains and outfall sluices which regulate the discharge and supply, the great hollows used to be filled by accumulated local rainfall and the backwater from the Hooghly to 15 feet above a certain datum, and when the works were originally projected, it was assumed that a certain appreciable benefit, varying in degree with the levels of the ground, would be conferred on the whole of the lands thus liable to submersion when once the inundation was stopped. The lowest lands are at a level of about 8 + datum, and the water can be safely raised for irrigation to 11·50 only. Now, though there can be no doubt that many of the lands between 11·50 and 15·00 must on the whole have benefited more by their present security from inundation than they lost by being deprived of such precarious irrigation as they formerly enjoyed when the flood happened to be well timed, it has not been found possible to determine the benefit thus derived with sufficient accuracy and certainty for the purposes of assessment, and thus the whole of the lands above irrigation level have been exempted from payment. This area amounts to no less than 10,000 out of a total of 46,000 beeghas. As far as can now be seen, the same rule must apply in the case of the new schemes; that is to say, that no credit can be taken for any improvement from drainage above the level to which irrigation can be supplied. This will necessitate considerable modifications of the Engineer's estimates of profits.

While, however, it will be safest to base all calculations of profits upon the areas so determined, it may not be amiss to bear in mind that the prospects of irrigation in the case of all these schemes are now likely to be more favourable than has hitherto been assumed. At present irrigation is from below upwards, the water being allowed to accumulate, or, as is often the case, admitted from the Hooghly through the outfall sluices, on to the lowest lands, and to rise with the gradual growth of the rice plants to a maximum depth of 3½ feet. There has been no way of leading water to the higher levels. But if the Joojuty scheme should, as seems now very probable, be carried out, irrigation will be available for the high lands; and in the case of the Dancuni jullahs for instance, if the Commissioners should construct a distributary from the Surasutti along the upper margin of the drained and protected lands, they might fairly charge a rate which should represent not only the value of the water for irrigation, but the benefit of the protection from floods which the lands now enjoy, and for which they have paid nothing. This would form a very important addition to the assets of the scheme.

I pass on, however, to remark in the next place that, if experience has thus reduced the area of really remunerative drainage within narrower limits than might at first have been anticipated, it has also shown conclusively that works of this class will be less

expensive than was once supposed. Some misapprehension appears to exist upon this point, and has perhaps occasioned the remarks in the resolution referred to in the first paragraph of this note—"that the cost of the (Dancuni) works seems to have been much higher than was anticipated;" directly the contrary is the fact. The scheme, as originally designed by Mr. Adley in 1870, was estimated to cost Rs 6,23,000 for works only, or, with the necessary addition for establishments and interest during construction, at least Rs. 8,30,000. After considerable reduction by Colonel Rundall, the estimates were brought down to Rs. 6,00,000. The sanctioned estimates amounted to Rs. 4,32,554, and the expenditure, inclusive of a charge of over Rs. 20,000 for cadastral survey not included in the estimate, to Rs. 3,97,395. The sum apportioned against the proprietors is Rs. 4,78,895, but this includes the accumulated interest on the outlay from its commencement in January 1873 up to the date of the apportionment report in November 1877. Hence it appears that, while a very considerable outlay for purely revenue purposes, such as field surveys, record of rights, and apportionment proceedings, followed upon the completion of the works, the latter were constructed at a cost of less than one-half the amount of the original estimates.

The explanation of this is to be found in the fact that the works, as ultimately designed and carried out, were planned to discharge a very much smaller proportion of the rainfall than was originally intended. Our ideas in fact upon this point have undergone very important modifications since the works have been constructed, and we have been able practically to test the assumptions of the original projectors. Mr. Adley's works were designed, under instructions from Colonel Rundall, to carry off in 48 hours a body of water equal to a rainfall of 9 inches over the whole catchment basin. When the project came into my hands, I found that, large as the estimates were, they were still far from sufficient if this co-efficient of discharge were to be adopted; in fact, that the cost would mount up to something absolutely prohibitory. A careful inspection, however, of the charts of levels showed that the capacity of the great lagoons in the centre of the hollows was so large relatively to the rainfall, that an accumulation might be permitted there without serious injury to the crops, which would greatly reduce the needful capacity of the drains and outfall sluices. It was therefore determined to take advantage of this peculiarity, and to ascertain by actual experiment for what proportion of the rainfall it would be necessary to provide the means of escape within a definite period. This was arranged in the following manner. Two main drains were proposed—one having its outfall at Biddabatty; the other at Bally. Such dimensions were assigned to the former as would enable it to discharge one inch of rainfall over its catchment basin in 24 hours. In the case of the Bally sluice the dimensions were such as to give a discharging capacity only half as great, or of half an inch in 24 hours. It was determined that if half an inch were found too small an allowance in the one case, a catch drain should be made which should take off the surplus; and in the case of the one-inch drain, that if that capacity should be found more than enough, the drainage of two smaller outlying swamps should be turned into it, and so make up for the deficiency.

Contrary to all expectation, the experience of the five years which have passed since the completion of the works has shown that in years of ordinary rainfall even half an inch is more than it is necessary to provide for; and further, that the sluices and drains are required much more for letting water *in* from the Hooghly for irrigation than for draining it off. Thus in 1873, during the 153 days from June to October, in which there was a rainfall of 34 inches, the sluice-gates were never once opened for drainage, but were opened on 15 days for admission of water. In 1874, with a rainfall in the same months of 41·48 inches, the sluices were not once worked for drainage, but during 13 days for irrigation. In 1875 the rainfall was 34·62 inches, and the sluices were worked 8 days for drainage and 15 for irrigation. In 1876, with a rainfall of 46·71 inches, the sluices were opened for drainage for 8 days, and for irrigation for 26 days. In 1877, with 38 inches of rain, the number of days were 4 for drainage and 22 for irrigation. The capacity of the sluices is in fact determined, not with reference to the requirements of drainage at all, but to those of irrigation; it must be such as experience shows to be necessary to raise the level of the water in the low grounds with the gradual growth of the plants, and this is probably in excess of what is required for drainage, though the point has yet to be determined by a year of excessive rainfall, which we have not had since the works were finished. The average rainfall in Hooghly of the five months above referred to is given by the Meteorological Department at 50·72 inches. These are very curious facts, and show what an immense proportion of the heavy rainfall of Lower Bengal is consumed in the process of vegetation, the rice plants apparently requiring a great part of it, and the rest passing off chiefly by evaporation, for the subsoil drainage appears to be very small.

It also appears from what has been said that some very important experience has been gained in this our first experiment in drainage on a large scale in India, as it is now found that it is sufficient if the discharging capacity of the drains is not above one-ninth of what was originally thought necessary.

The next point of interest appears to be whether drainage schemes of this class are likely to be profitable investments. This manifestly will depend entirely upon the cost as compared with the value of the improvements in each case. Taking the Dancuni scheme as our only guide so far, we have the following results:—

The cost was for—

	Rs.
Works	2,97,466
Land	88,792
Survey and record of rights	21,816
Maintenance	2,055
	4,10,129
Accumulated interest on advances made by Government up to date of apportionment report, 30th June 1877 ...	72,570
Total to be recovered from the proprietors ...	4,82,699

	Acres.
Area of land reclaimed from total waste	2,269
Ditto improved	9,893
Total area assessable ...	12,162

	Per acre. Rs. A. P.
Annual value of reclaimed lands	7 8 0
Ditto of improved „	2 10 0

	Rs.
Total annual value at the above rates—	
Reclaimed lands	17,017
Improved „	25,988
Total value ...	43,005

$\frac{4,82,699}{43,005} = 11\frac{1}{4}$ times annual value of the lands drained was the capital cost of the works. The ordinary market value of land in that part of the district is 15 times the annual value.

The profit therefore to the proprietors would appear to be $\frac{43,005 \times 100}{4,82,699}$ = nearly 9 per cent.

No deduction is here made for cost of maintenance, as it is found that that is so small that it will be covered by rents of fisheries, tolls, or other miscellaneous sources of revenue not taken into account above.

At first the investment would appear to be fairly remunerative, 9 per cent. being a pretty fair return from land. But a little investigation will show that the question of profit must depend entirely upon whether the capital cost is paid down at once, or, if by instalments, upon the time allowed, the interest charged upon unpaid balances, and the rate at which money can be borrowed.

A wealthy proprietor might pay down his share at once and be satisfied with the investment; but a smaller proprietor, paying as the Act provides in 10 years, with interest at 5 per cent. on unpaid amounts, might be compelled to borrow at so high a rate that his gain would be turned into a deficit Thus a detailed calculation shows that a proprietor assessed at Rs. 1,125 on account of lands having an increased annual value from drainage of Rs. 100, paying by 10 yearly instalments, with interest at 5 per cent. and borrowing at 12 per cent., would at the end of 10 years be Rs. 776 in debt.

Two questions therefore arise closely affecting the question of the further prosecution, of such schemes,—

1st.—If to meet the case of small proprietors, the term for payment be extended so that the annual instalments of capital and interest would be covered by the increased rent resulting from the improvement, and borrowing be unnecessary, how many years must be allowed?

2nd.—What multiple of the increased annual value per acre should be the limit of the capital cost if the capital plus interest is to be paid off in 10 years simply from the increased rent?

The answer in the first case is that the term should be 17 years where the capital cost per acre is the same as in the Dancuni scheme. The answer in the second case is 7, that is to say, that if the cost per acre can be kept down to seven times the increased annual value, the proprietors would have to pay nothing out of their own pockets, the increased rent in 10 years covering the whole charge for capital and interest.

We may now proceed to consider the proposals for new drainage schemes with the aid of the experience derived from the Dancuni works.

Four new projects have been brought forward. They are all so similar in kind to the Dancuni that any detailed description will be unnecessary. In the southern part of the Hooghly district, between the Hooghly, the Damuda, and the Ooluberria canal, there lie three other drainage basins containing extensive areas of permanently swamp lands, and still larger extents of land liable to submersion in one degree or another by floods, whether from the Hooghly or local drainages. It is proposed to drain each, and regulate the supply for irrigation by large drains furnished with outlet sluices in the same manner as in Dancuni. The only respect in which the works proposed differ from those already constructed is that the dimensions given to the main drains are such as will carry off a less proportion of the rainfall than was allowed in Dancuni. The point is not one of immediate interest, and its discussion here would add unnecessarily to the length of this note, as it does not very materially affect the cost. In two cases locks have been provided, but I have not separated them from the other works in the following statement of cost. The particulars of each scheme are given below:—

Name of Scheme.	Gathering ground.	Below high flood level.	Below irrigation level.	Permanent jheel.	Colour in map.
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	
Dancuni	62	28	19	3·54	Blue.
Howrah	54	27	20·46	3·41	Yellow.
Rajapore	267	74·82	59·25	6·87	Brown.
Amptah	112	62·87	55 94	3·56	Red.

The high flood level here mentioned is that of the Hooghly, which stands back up the nullahs and khals, damming back the natural drainage and inundating the areas shown. Irrigation level means the level at which water will ordinarily be retained for the rice cultivation.

The following table gives the particulars of the estimated cost of each scheme:—

Abstract of cost of the four Hooghly Drainage Schemes.

	Dancuni.	Howrah.	Amptah.	Rajapore.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	2,30,509	1,77,708*	1,71,357	5,04,283
Establishment	59,795	44,420	42,800	1,26,000
Tools and plant	7,162	4% 7,000	6,850	4% 20,000
Land	88,792	33,705	55,452	58,341
Interest during construction	34,741	7% 18,400	19,350	7% 49,560
Survey and record of rights	21,816	15,000	40,000	42,000
Interest after completion	37,829	18,400	21,000	50,000
Maintenance during construction	2,055	1,000	1,000	5,000
	4,82,699	3,15,633	3,57,809	8,55,184
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area of improved and reclaimed lands ...	12,162	13,094	35,801	37,983

* This sum excludes the Rs. 57,000 for a lock which is now to form a separate scheme.

The total cost and cost per acre of land below irrigation level, *i.e.*, of reclaimed and improved lands together, is shown below:—

	Estimated cost.	Area below irrigation level.	Cost per acre.
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Dancuni	4,82,699	12,162	40
Howrah	3,15,633	13,094	24
Amptah	3,57,809	35,801	10
Rajapore	8,55,184	37,983	22·5

The point which at once strikes the eye in this statement is the high cost of the Dancuni scheme. This is mainly attributable to (1) the heavier excavation rendered necessary by the shape of the ground; (2) the very high price paid for land, the main drain in some places passing through very valuable lands; (3) heavy charge for interest consequent on the long time occupied in the detailed surveys and investigations necessary for apportioning the outlay.

The difference in cost between this and the other schemes is so great that I have had the points carefully examined, and am satisfied that it is due to the causes I have mentioned, and not to any under-estimating of the newly proposed schemes.

The following statement shows the improved and reclaimed areas in each scheme :—

	Improved.	Reclaimed.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dancuni	9,893	2,269	12,162
Howrah	10,912	2,182	13,094
Rajapore	33,587	4,396	37,983
Amptah	33,523	2,278	35,801
			99,040

If the increased annual value from drainage be taken in each scheme as the same as in the Dancuni, viz. Rs. 7-8 for reclaimed lands, and Rs. 2-10 for improved, the ratio of the capital cost to the increased annual value may be found as follows :—

Dancuni, as already seen, 11¼ times.

	Acres.	Rs.
Howrah	10,912 at Rs. 2-10	=28,644
	2,182 at „ 7-8	=16,365
Total increased annual value	„ ...	45,009

Rs. $\frac{3,15,633}{45,009}$ = 7 times.

Rajapore	33,587 at Rs. 2-10	=88,165
	4,396 at „ 7-8	=32,970
Total increased annual value	„ ...	1,21,135

Rs. $\frac{8,55,184}{1,21,135}$ = 7·05 times.

Amptah	33,526 at Rs. 2-10	=88,006
	2,278 at „ 7-8	=17,085
Total increased annual value	„ ...	1,05,091

Rs. $\frac{3,57,809}{1,05,091}$ = 3·44 times.

In all the above calculations it is assumed that the miscellaneous revenue will, as in the Dancuni scheme, cover the cost of maintenance.

If therefore the acreage value of the improvements be the same in every case as in the Dancuni, it would seem that all the three new schemes fulfil the condition most essential to success, viz. that their cost is only about seven times the increased annual value of the land.

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Chief Engineer, Bengal, Irrigation Branch.

The 16th August 1878.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 14th September 1878.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.		
	Western Districts.		
	BURDWAN DIVS.		
1	Burdwan, Sep. 14 '78	1·72	Weather—seasonable, with some apprehension that there has been almost too much rain in parts of the district. The state and prospects of the crops are good everywhere.
	Raneegunge ...	1·28	
	Culna ...	3·23	
	Bood-Bood ...	1·15	
	Jehanabad ...	0·52	
	Cutwa ...	1·58	
2	Bankoora, „ 14 „	2·15	Overclouded sky; air cooler than last week. There was rain enough to keep the rice growing. The crop is not, however, as forward as it should be at this time of year.
3	Beerbhoom, „ 14 „	3·14	Weather—seasonably rainy. The crops continue to do very well.
4	Midnapore, „ 14 „	1·12	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable. Rain is much wanted at Ghatal and Contai.
5	Hooghly, „ 14 „	2·66	Weather—cloudy, with frequent showers. The transplantation of *amun* crop is completed Its prospects are good. *Aus* is being harvested. The cutting and steeping of jute are in progress. Autumn fever has made its appearance almost everywhere. Eight cases of cholera are reported to have occurred, of which three cases have proved fatal.
	Howrah, „ 16* „	2·14	The alternate rain and sun have been very favourable. Prospects continue good.
	Moheshrakha ...	0·76	The damage caused by flood to the *amun* is said to have been as much as 4 annas in thana Amtah. It was not serious in Jugutbullubpore and Bagnan. Prices show a slight tendency to fall.
	Central Districts.		
	PRESIDENCY DIVS.		
6	24-Pergunnahs, Sep. 14 '78	1·22	The first part of the week was close and hot; the last day or two was cooler with more rain. The reports are favourable both as regards the *aus* harvest and the *amun* prospects. The latter will be improved by the recent rain. A good deal of fever is reported.
7	Nuddea, „ 14 „	1·81	Weather—cloudy and rainy, with occasional sunshine. The harvesting is nearly completed everywhere. The prospects of the *amun* are good. Prices, though somewhat lower, are still very high.
	Kooshtea ...	4·67	
	Meherpore ...	1·26	
	Chooadanga ...	10·01	
	Ranaghat ...	5·20	
	Bongong ...	3·76	
8	Jessore, „ 14 „	1·23	Weather—fine during the earlier part of the week; rain during the last few days. The harvesting of *aus* is nearly completed. *Amun* seems generally hopeful, except in Magoora. In Jhenida a good outturn in indigo is reported.
	Narail ...	2·51	
	Bagirhat ...	0·60	
	Jhenida ...	3·21	
	Magoora ...	0·25	
	Khoolna ...	1·53	
9	Moorshedabad „ 14 „	6·64	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are good. The price of coarse rice, however, continues to be remarkably high.
	Lalbagh ...	4·09	
	Rampore Hât ...	3·92	
	Jungypore ...	2·58	
	RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVS.		
10	Dinagepore, „ 13 „	3·66	Heavy rain. The station is now flooded for the fourth time this season. Reports of slight damage are coming in from the district, but as the high lands are cultivated owing to the floods, this will more than compensate for some damage in the low lands.
11	Rajshahye, „ 14 „	4·93	Weather—cloudy and rainy. The *amun dhan* is said to be thriving. The cutting of *aus* is nearly finished, but the thrashing, winnowing and other attendant operations have been much retarded by the incessant fall of heavy rain. Common rice continues to be sold at 15 kutcha seers per rupee.
12	Rungpore, „ 13 „	11·70	The weather has been very rainy during the last five days, and a very strong wind has been blowing from the north-east since the 12th. The low lands are again under water from the recent heavy and almost incessant rain. The *amun* crop there is likely to be injured, but not seriously. Fever of a mild type is somewhat prevalent.
	Gaibanda ...	3·53	
	Bagdogra ...	8·66	
13	Bogra, „ 14 „	4·67	Weather—seasonable. South-east wind is prevailing. The crops are promising, except sugarcane, which has suffered somewhat from the rains. *Aus* rice and jute are still being cut. The transplantation of *amun* has been nearly finished. The price of rice continues the same as reported last week. Cattle disease is reported towards the east and south-east of the district. The district is fairly healthy.
14	Pubna, „ 14 „	4·71	Weather—rainy, with heavy rain at the end of the week. No change since last report in the prospects of the crops or public health: the rivers have continued to rise.

* Report of 16th shows rainfall during week ending 14th.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)		
	Central Districts.—(Contd.)		
15	Darjeeling, Sep. 13 '78	9·66	Weather—rainy during the week. Very heavy rain on the night of the 11th. The prospects of the crops both on the Hills and in the Terai are good. The transplanting of the *haimanta dhan* is almost completed
16	Julpigoree, „ 14 „	15·15	Very heavy and continuous rain till the 13th, when it began to clear up. The heavy rain has not done any injury to the crops, which are everywhere reported to be excellent.
	Cooch Behar, „ 12 „	15·11	Nights generally rainy. Days cloudy with showers. Very little sunshine. The first three days of the week were, however, fair. Far more rain has fallen than was wanted, and in low lands it is doing harm. Generally, however, the prospects are good for the late rice. There is the danger that, when the present rain clears off, we may have no more, and some will be needed in October. Jute is being cut and is a good crop. Tobacco cultivation is retarded by the rains. The rainfall of this year up to date has already far succeeded the total rainfall of any year on record. Some cholera has appeared.
	Dinhatta ...	5·13	
	Mathabhanga ...	16·5	
	Meckligunge ...	10·87	
	Eastern Districts.		
17	Dacca, Sep. 14 '78	4·97	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are fair.
	Moonsheegunge (for week ending 11th) ...	Nil	
	Manickgunge (for week ending 13th) ...	3·82	
18	Furreedpore, Sep. 15* '78	2·54	Weather—seasonable. The rivers have risen again. The prospects of rice are excellent at present.
	Goalundo ...	3·18	
	Madaripore ...	0·23	
19	Backergunge, „ 12 „	0·70	Weather—seasonable. The prospects of the crops are good. The satisfactory outturn of the *aus* crop has had no effect on prices, which have still an upward tendency. Health is good.
20	Mymensingh, „ 13 „	8·02	Heavy rain during the latter part of the week. The floods of the Brahmaputra and Jamuna are again high during the week to the injury of the transplanted rice on the low lands. The crops on the high lands are promising.
21	Tipperah, „ 13 „	1·81	At head-quarters moderate rain fell on several days of the week. In Brahmunberia sub-division the rainfall was a good deal heavier. In Chandpore sub-division very slight showers fell. The sky is cloudy and more rain is expected. The *aus* crop has been all cut. The *amun dhan* is in good condition.
	Brahmunbaria ...	3·26	
	Chandpore ...	0·65	
22	Chittagong, „ 12 „	1·13	Weather—seasonable; showery. The state and prospects of the crops are very good. Prices are still high.
23	Noakholly, „ 12 „	2·07	Weather—seasonable. The reaping of the early rice crop is nearly completed. The outturn is good. The transplantation of *amun* crop continues. Prospects are favourable. Public health is good.
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 10 „	1·88	Weather—sunny and cloudy alternately, with frequent light showers. The harvesting of the joom paddy crop still continues. Cotton is doing well, as also the late rice crop. Prospects are good.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 11 „	1·66	It rained moderately on three days of the week. The weather has been very favourable for the transplantation of the *amun* crop now going on. Prices continue very high, notwithstanding the reaping of the *aus* crop.
	BEHAR.		
25	Patna, Sep. 14 '78	1·60	Weather—seasonable. The anticipations as to a bumper *bhadoi* harvest have been realized. Rice prospects so far are most favourable. The grain market is easier. Rice is slightly cheaper. *Makai* is abundant and selling at 28 to 30 seers the rupee.
26	Gya, „ 14 „	2·48	The general appearance of the sky during the week was cloudy. Maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade 96°. The week has been decidedly favourable for the growing crops. For the present there has been a sufficient rainfall almost everywhere in the district. The *bhadoi* crop may be pronounced a success, and the prospects of the *aghani* or cold weather harvest are now very good. The prices of food are a little lower. The *bhadoi* crop is being reaped. A few cases of cholera, small-pox, and fever have been reported from Gya, Bela, Aurungabad, Kutumba, Nowada, Gobindpore, and Rafigunge. Cattle disease is reported only from Pachumba, Gobindpore and Woresahgunge.
	Aurungabad ...	0·29	
	Nowada ...	2·60	
27	Shahabad, „ 14 „	0·49	Weather—cloudy, with rain at intervals. The *bhadoi* crop is being reaped and the outturn is good. The prospects of the *aghani* crop are favourable everywhere, except in pergunnah Chowsa and in several mouzahs of Bhabooah sub-division. More rain is wanted. Cholera of a very fatal type has broken out in village Durgauty in Bhabooah sub-division.
28	Durbhunga, „ 14 '78	0·32	Weather—cloudy and generally cool. A good *bhadoi* crop is almost a certainty, and the rice crop also promises well.
29	Mozufferpore, „ 14 '78	0·97	Weather—cool and fine, with occasional showers. The prospects of the rice crop continue excellent. The reaping of the *bhadoi* crop is going on. The prices of rice and maize are falling.
	Hajeepore ...	0·83	
	Seetamurhee ...	2·18	

* Report of 15th shows rainfall during week ending 14th.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)			
PATNA.—(*Contd.*) 30	Sarun, Sep. 14 „	1·54	Weather—cloudy. The *bhadoi* crops are being harvested and are yielding very fairly. The transplantation of *aghani* rice is nearly completed. Prices are falling. Fever and cholera are still prevalent.
	Sewan ...	3·72	
	Gopalgunge ...	1·51	
31	Chumparun, „ 14 „	1·71	Weather—cloudy, with occasional rain. The prospects of the crops continue excellent.
BHAGULPORE DIVISION. 32	Monghyr, „ 14 „	1·48	Weather—as before, with less rain than in last week, except in Jamui. The state and prospects of the crops are very good. In Jamui *murwa* is in the market already.
	Begusserai ...	1·32	
	Jamui ...	3·29	
33	Bhagulpore, „ 14 „	1·57	Alternate rain and sunshine The state and prospects of the crops are excellent.
34	Purneah, „ 14 „	12·40	Heavy rain throughout the district. Strong easterly winds. The prospects of the *aghani* crop in most parts of the district are good. The *bhadoi* has been reaped; the outturn is good.
	Kissengunge ...	5·78	
	Arrareah ...	11·42	
35	Maldah, „ 14 „	3·78	Weather—very cloudy, windy, and rainy. The late inundation has done much good to the country generally. The *haimanta dhan* is growing well. Rice and paddy are being exported to Dacca, Calcutta, and the North-Western Provinces. Fever is still prevalent.
36	Sonthal Perghs., „ 15* „	3·20	Weather—showery. In Doomka very heavy rain, but of short duration about 4 P.M., most days of the week, with thunder and lightening. The state and prospects of the crops are excellent as before.
	Godda ...	0·47	
	Rajmehal ...	4·05	
	Pakour ...	3·48	
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVS. 37	Cuttack, Sep. 14 '78	1·50	Weather—sunny and hot with rain at the close of the week. The *biali* is ripening and is being cut in many places. The second cultivation of the *sarud* on high lands in some places was retarded a little for want of sufficient rain, otherwise it is in excellent condition. A few cases of cholera here and there.
38	Pooree, „ 12 „	0·57	Weather—hot in Pooree. Showers of rain fell in all parts of the district and did much good to the early rice and *mandia* crops which were suffering from want of rain. More rain is required for the *sarud* rice plants which in the uplands in many places have begun to suffer. In Sathpoda in the Chilka tracts the state of the rice crop is worse than anywhere else in the district. Exportation across the Chilka continues. Common rice sells at 10½ to 14$\frac{7}{16}$ seers for the rupee.
39	Balasore, „ 13 „	0·40	The rainfall of the week has been slight and partial. More rain is wanted to bring on the still backward crop, and to enable the weeding to be done. In some places transplantion is not yet completed. Fever appears to be decreasing.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, Sep. 13 '78	0·91	Weather—seasonable. Alternate showers and sunshine continue to benefit the crops. Indian-corn has all been gathered, and the *gora dhan* is now being harvested. Prices in the Sudder sub-division are unaltered, but are said to be falling in the Pachumba sub-division. Cholera still prevails.
41	Lohardugga, „ 14 „	3·01	Weather—seasonable; ample rain has fallen all over the district. *Gora* and Indian-corn are being housed with abundant yield. All crops promise magnificently. Fever is very prevalent.
	Palamow ...	2·89	
42	Singbhoom, „ 13 „	1·48	Weather—seasonable. The rain has been all that could be wished for, and there has been plenty of sunshine too. The *bhadoi* or *gora dhan* is now being reaped and promises to be a full crop; the late rice crop is also doing well. Indian-corn has been a good crop, and the ground is now being got ready for *rubbee*. Prices are easy. Fever is still prevalent.
43	Manbhoom, „ 14 „	4·68	Weather—seasonable. Heavy showers of rain on the 12th and 13th instants at head-quarters. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable throughout the district, excepting two pergunnahs situated in the west; unfavourable accounts from which having been received, the Deputy Commissioner proceeded to visit the parts on the night of the 13th.

* Report of 15th shows rainfall during week ending 14th.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 17th September 1878.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 25th to 31st August 1878.	Rain from 1st to 7th September 1878.	Rain from 1st January 1878.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1878.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	2·54	1·10	47·63	7th Sep.	
		Cutwa	7·14	5·45	51·23	ditto	
		Culna	3·46	2·66	49·17	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	5·97	1·03	42·97	ditto	
		Raneegunge	4·02	1·46	42·48	ditto	
		Jehanabad	5·28	2·76	57·06	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	3·87	1·55	44·68	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	5·17	3·46	51·30	ditto	
		Hetampore	7·52	5·37	50·81	ditto	
		Roypore	11·15	2·30	56·11	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	2·57	2·75	36·95	ditto	
		Tumlook	2·13	2·90	42·64	ditto	
		Ghattal	Nil	2·84	42·92	ditto	
		Contai... Dy. Collr.'s Office...	ditto	2·31	31·64	ditto ...	Not recd. from 18th to 24th August
		Contai... Exe. Engr.'s Office	ditto	1·77	34·15	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	1·29	3·20	66·23	ditto	
		Serampore	0·97	1·54	53·78	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	0·21	1·50	47·15	ditto	
		Maheshraka	0·90	1·69	49·13	ditto	
Presidency.	Central Districts.						
	24-Pergunnahs ...	Sanger Island	Nil	3·79	43·13	ditto	
		Alipore ... Observatory ...	0·47	1·80	44·87	ditto	
		Alipore ... Dispensary ...	0·95	1·39	5··57	ditto	
		Alipore ... Jail ...	0·88	1·64	50·03	ditto	
		Busseerhat	0·73	0·83	54·39	ditto	
		Baraset	0·69	1·77	53·26	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	1·12	3·71	48·10	ditto	
		Barripore	0·69	Not recd	50·98	31st Aug.	
		Satkhira	0·83	3·36	61·36	7th Sep.	
		Barrackpore	0·97	1·21	52·67	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	0·10	3·75	52·02	ditto	
		Kishnaghur	3·70	2·22	52·00	ditto	
	Nuddea	Bongong	0·94	4·40	53·00	ditto	
		Meherpore	7·86	1·71	41·05	ditto	
		Chooadanga	5·77	4·20	57·40	ditto	
		Kooshtea	7·20	0·39	55·58	ditto	
		Ranaghat	0·80	3·44	61·68	ditto	
		Jessore	2·83	0·55	55·58	ditto	
		Narail	1·55	1·11	40·59	ditto	
	Jessore	Khoolna	2·16	1·43	52·88	ditto	
		Jhenidah	2·76	0·84	45·80	ditto	
		Bagirhat	1·93	3·15	59·09	ditto	
		Magoorah	3·03	1·23	52·56	ditto	
		Berhampore	5·03	1·83	47·45	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	7·31	0·25	51·12	ditto	
		Lalibagh	7·57	1·42	38·90	ditto	
	Moorshedabad ...	Jungypore	5·82	1·14	42·13	ditto	
		Azimgunge	10·31	2·19	44·25	ditto	
		Lalgolla	7·51	2·72	41·12	ditto	
		Kandee	8·43	1·64	44·11	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore	8·28	3·04	63·87	ditto	
		Raigunge	6·37	3·97	60·30	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	6·43	2·68	46·73	ditto	
		Chanchal	7·34	1·41	49·91	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	11·40	1·08	54·61	ditto	
		Nattore	9·46	2·99	59·44	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	9·23	2·61	101·80	ditto	
		Bhabanigunge	7·64	2·70	82·07	ditto	
		Kurigram	12·09	1·65	102·02	ditto	
		Bagdogra	20·77	4·91	114·71	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	8·75	1·95	68·07	ditto	
		Sherpore	7·91	5·62	66·76	ditto	
		Nowkhilla	8·46	0·40	54·40	ditto	
		Panchbibi	13·64	0·32	62·92	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	5·31	2·59	60·13	ditto	
		Serajgunge	5·55	1·64	45·28	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling... Telegraph Office	6·59	6·37	105·17	ditto	
		Darjeeling... Hospital ...	6·59	6·37	97·31	ditto	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	11·00	5·07	115·82	dttto	
		Boda	16·07	1·85	93·82	ditto	
		Buxa	10·53	7·76	182·37	ditto	
		Titalya	9·78	3·69	98·56	ditto	
		Cooch Behar	18·65	9·66	158·45	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States.						

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 25th to 31st August 1878.	Rain from 1st to 7th September 1878.	Rain from 1st January 1878.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—*continued.*							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1878.	
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Dacca ... Telegraph Office	4·66	2·28	48·09	7th Sept.	
		Dacca ... Hospital ...	5·47	4·07	62·14	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge	2·34	3·90	74·63	ditto	
		Manickgunge	4·41	3·45	52·79	ditto	
	Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore	3·25	0·60	51·28	ditto	
		Goalundo	1·88	0·95	61·55	ditto	
		Madaripore	0·12	0·40	58·15	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	0·54	1·52	54·64	ditto	
		Perozepore	0·41	2·87	63·87	ditto	
		Patoakhally	1·27	1·40	66·13	ditto	
		Bhola	4·60	2·13	66·43	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	7·57	4·20	70·46	ditto	
		Jamalpore	15·25	7·31	81·10	ditto	
		Atia	6·07	2·48	47·83	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	2·62	2·36	6·98	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong ... Telegraph Office	4·04	2·55	83·03	ditto	
		Chittagong ... Jail ...	3·91	3·14	77·54	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	0·72	1·17	89·01	ditto	
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly	1·40	2·56	78·23	ditto	
		Fenny	3·65	3·01	83·24	ditto	
	Tipperah ...	Comillah	0·56	6·13	72·11	ditto	
		Brahmunbariah	1·75	2·86	56·29	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rungamatee Hill	3·35	2·29	69·61	ditto	
		Ruma	1·78	1·72	58·38	ditto ...	From 17th February.
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	1·28	3·37	60·24	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna ...	Patna	11·65	0·64	36·62	ditto	
		Behar	4·36	0·97	33·22	ditto	
		Barh	5·81	1·15	39·04	ditto	
		Dinapore	12·13	0·10	32·08	ditto	
	Gya ...	Gya	6·92	0·80	32·30	ditto	
		Nowadah	3·12	0·90	32·97	ditto	
		Aurungabad	2·78	0·82	27·99	ditto	
		Jehanabad	10·57	1·08	38·24	ditto	
	Shahabad ...	Arrah	6·74	0·15	31·87	ditto	
		Sasseram	3·89	0·09	30·00	ditto	
		Buxar	3·41	0·26	21·90	ditto	
		Bhubooah	2·85	0·45	26·46	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore	2·00	2·54	31·38	ditto	
		Hajeepore	5·03	1·30	27·58	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	5·98	0·86	37·60	ditto	
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	6·72	1·63	32·23	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	6·88	3·10	37·99	ditto	
		Tajpore	6·37	Not recd.	38·07	31st Aug.	
	Sarun ...	Chupra	5·61	0·68	23·22	7th Sept.	
		Sewan	7·04	2·24	25·40	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	9·33	1·29	35·89	ditto	
		Bettiah	8·28	0·55	30·27	ditto	
		Segowlee	5·59	6·00	37·47	ditto	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr ...	Monghyr	9·99	1·76	40·89	ditto	
		Begoosarai	4·57	2·37	34·76	ditto	
		Jamooee	3·61	2·59	35·51	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	6·51	1·20	41·40	ditto	
		Soopool	10·70	7·00	42·97	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	9·25	3·00	48·24	ditto	
		Banka	7·70	1·73	55·80	ditto	
		Sonbursa	13·54	2·45	48·79	ditto	
	Purneah ...	Purneah	4·86	2·52	49·84	ditto	
		Kissengunge	11·17	4·56	70·34	ditto	
		Arrareah	9·07	3·32	65·60	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Nya Doomka	6·70	1·23	43·33	ditto	
		Rajmehal	2·85	2·30	9C·61	ditto	
		Deoghur	6·33	0·62	49·88	ditto	Not received from 11th to 17th August.
		Jamtara	7·29	2·75	30·11	ditto	From 30th June.
		Pakour	8·37	3·68	32·05	ditto	From 8th July.
		Godda	6·74	0·21	54·70	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 25th to 31st August 1878.	Rain from 1st to 7th September 1878.	Rain from 1st January 1878. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1878. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1878.	
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Cuttack Hospital ...	1·14	2·27	42·28	7th Sept.	
		Jajpore	Not recorded.	Not recorded.	20·90	27th July	Not recorded from 28th July.
		Kendraparah	0·60	0·80	28·70	7th Sept.	
		Jagatsingpore	0·60	2·40	44·10	ditto	
		False Point	0·04	3·26	30·41	ditto	
	Pooree ...	Pooree	0·05	0·39	20·49	ditto	
		Khurdah	1·63	1·49	32·34	ditto	
	Balasore ...	Balasore	0·77	0·62	41·90	ditto	
		Bhadrack	1·92	2·47	49·09	ditto	
		Jellasore	0·41	3·69	43·94	ditto	
		Sorah	Nil	0·67	46·57	ditto	
		Chandbally	2·46	0·32	41·09	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals.	Sumbalpore	1·59	0·28	33·32	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh... Jail ...	4·30	1·49	35·49	ditto	
		Hazareebagh... Dispensary	3·40	1·89	36·02	ditto	
		Pachamba	6·12	2·45	44·77	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	3·94	2·45	33·11	ditto ...	Not received from 4th to 10th Aug.
		Palamow	2·40	2·92	26·20	ditto	Ditto ditto.
	Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa	4·32	1·87	42·47	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	5·01	1·04	45·10	ditto	
		Govindpore	5·90	1·14	44·46	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet ...	Sylhet	10·87	13·53	133·56	ditto	
	Sibsagar ...	Sibsagar	4·25	Not recd.	61·87	31st Aug.	Not received from 11th to 17th Aug.
		Golaghat	10·32	ditto	63·88	ditto	Ditto ditto
		Jorhat	4·24	ditto	50·15	ditto	Ditto ditto
		Akyab	1·62	6·12	87·63	7th Sept.	Not recorded from 16th to 29th June.
	Rajpootana ...	Alwar	3·30	Nil.	Nil	ditto	
		Jaipur	4·56	2·36	22·97	ditto	
		Sambhar	0·15	3·76	12·34	ditto	

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 14th September 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period from 8th to 14th September 1878.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Hygrometer. Dry.	Hygrometer. Wet.	Humidity. Sat. = 100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.*	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Alipore.	Sept. 8th	10	29·761	29·782	86·2	80·2	76	S S W	3·0	...	CK, FK	*c*
		16	29·658	29·679	85·9	81·0	80	S S W	6·0	...	C, K	*c*
	9th	10	29·783	29·804	87·5	80·0	71	S	3·8	...	K	*c*
		16	29·687	29·708	86·0	80·8	80	S	5·7	...	C, K	*c*
	10th	10	29·805	29·826	87·0	81·2	77	S W	6·8	...	C, K	*c*
		16	29·672	29·693	88·0	80·2	70	S W by S	9·7	...	C, K	*c*
	11th	10	29·700	29·722	84·8	81·0	84	S W	7·5	0·01	PC, FK	*o, g*
		16	29·557	29·578	87·5	82·0	78	S S W	8·8	...	C	*c*
	12th	10	29·602	29·623	86·0	81·8	83	S S W	6·0	...	C, PK	*o*
		16	29·498	29·519	78·5	76·5	91	E	7·0	0·25	P, PC	*o, g*
	13th	10	29·595	29·616	85·3	80·4	80	E N E	6·5	...	K	*c*
		16	29·497	29·518	80·0	78·0	91	E	6·5	...	P	*o, g, & p*
	14th	10	29·647	29·668	85·0	80·0	79	E	12·8	0·11	FK	*c*
		16	29·571	29·593	80·0	78·0	...	E	12·8	0·13	PC	*o, g*
Saugor Island.	Sept. 8th	10	29·786	29·792	87·5	81·5	76	S	5	...	.....	*atmosphere unusually clear*
		16	29·675	29·681	89	82	73	S	8	...	.....	*ditto ditto.*
	9th	10	29·793	29·799	88	82·5	78	S	8	...	.....	*b, c*
		16	29·712	29·718	89	82	73	S	8	...	.....	*b, c*
	10th	10	29·823	29·829	89	83	77	S S W	11	...	.....	*b, c*
		16	29·702	29·708	88·5	82·5	77	S S W	12	...	.....	*clouds low, moving rapidly with scud*
	11th	10	29·724	29·730	88·5	84·0	82	S W	13	...	.....	*ditto ditto.*
		16	29·585	29·591	89·5	83	75	S S W	12	...	.....	*b, c*
	12th	10	29·618	29·624	87·5	83·5	84	S W	9	0·07	.....	*p*
		16	29·513	29·519	89	83	77	S	8	...	.....	*o, sultry*
	13th	10	29·589	29·595	85·5	82	85	N E	5	0·72	.....	*p*
		16	29·508	29·514	82	80·5	94	N E	8	0·33	.....	*o, p*
	14th	10	29·634	29·640	79·5	79·0	98	E N E	7	1·32	.....	*o, p*
		16	29·542	29·548	81	80	96	E N E	3	0·75	.....	*o, r*
Chittagong.	Sept. 8th	10	29·749	29,840	86·5	81·5	76	C	2	0·09	.....	*g*
	9th	10	29·783	29·873	89	82	73	C	3	...	.....	*no remarks*
	10th	10	29·788	29·878	87	82	80	N E	4	0·06	.....	
	11th	10	29·674	29·765	84	79	79	S	5	0·12	.....	*o, no remarks*
	12th	10	29·590	29·682	81	78	87	N E	3	0·42	.....	*ditto.*
	13th	10	29·570	29·661	87	81	76	N E	3	...	.....	*ditto.*
	14th	10	29·616	29·707	86·5	80	74	C	2	1·88	.....	*threatening weather*
Akyab.	Sept. 8th	10	29·828	29·850	84	82	91	E	2	0·84		*o, p*
	9th	10	29·846	29·867	88	83	80	S E	1	0·02	.....	*b, c*
	10th	10	29·868	29·889	88	83	80	E	2	0·02	.....	*b, c*
	11th	10	29·772	29·793	88	84	84	S	2	0·22	.....	*b, c*
	12th	10	29·698	29·719	86.5	83	86	S S E	3	1·16	.....	*p*
	13th	10	29·631	29·653	82	77	79	S S E	4	0·60	.....	*b, c*
	14th	10	29·691	29·712	87	82	80	S	9	1·40	.....	*p, b, c*
False Point.	Sept. 8th	10	29·765	29·780	90	81	66	S E	2	0·05	.....	*b, c*
	9th	10	29·790	29·805	90	83	73	C	3	0·03	.....	*b, c*
	10th	10	29·828	29·843	88	80·5	71	W S W	4	...	.....	*b, c*
	11th	10	29·726	29·741	87	81	76	W N W	6	...	.....	*b, c*
	12th	10	29·603	29·618	90	83·5	75	W	7	...	.....	*b, c*
	13th	10	29·593	29·608	85	81	83	N N W	6	0·96	.....	*continuous rain*
	14th	10	29·583	29·598	86·5	82·0	82	N E	6	1·04	.....	*p*
Vizagapatam.	Sept. 8th	10	29·738	29·760	85	79	76	W	1	...	.....	*sultry*
	9th	10	29·740	29·780	87	80·5	74	S E	1	...	.....	*b, c*
	10th	10	29·803	29·834	87	80	72	N W	1	...	.....	*b, c*
	11th	10	29·722	29·753	87	80	72	W	1	...	.....	*b, c*
	12th	10	29·630	29·661	86·5	81	78	N W	1	0·70	.....	*t, l*
	13th	10	29·600	29·631	85·5	81·5	83	N W	...	...	.....	*sultry*
	14th	10	29·610	29·641	85	79	76	W N W	...	1·10	.....	*moist and muggy*
Colombo.	Sept. 8th	10	29·902	29·943	84·5	81	86	S W	6	1·14	.....	*b, c*
	9th	10	29·950	29·991	76	75·5	98	S	6	0·65	.....	*o, b, c*
	10th	10	29·954	29·995	82·5	80	89	S S W	5	0·33	.....	*b, c*
	11th	10	29·946	29·987	84	81	87	W S W	4	...	.....	*b, c*
	12th	10	29·883	29·923	85	82	87	W S W	6	0·04	.....	*b, c*
	13th	10	29·838	29·879	82·5	77·0	77	W S W	11	0·56	.....	*o, b, c*
	14th	10	29·866	29·907	83	79	83	S W	12	0·20	.....	*b, c*

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th September 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 8th to 14th September 1878.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fah.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1878.		⊖	Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	Inches.	⊖	%			Inches	
Sept.	8th	157·2	29·724	82·9	89·6	9·8	79·8	80·4	1·006	79·4	89	Chiefly S S W.	83	Nil	Day cloudy, night chiefly clear, *w*.
,,	9th	158·2	·749	83·2	90·7	11·2	79·5	80·1	0·988	78·9	87	Till 9 A.M. S S W, till midnight S.	95	,,	Chiefly cloudy, *w*.
,,	10th	146·8	·753	84·3	89·7	9·0	80·7	80·3	0·981	78·7	83	Chiefly S S W.	141	,,	Cloudy, *w*, and ⊕
,,	11th	131·7	·644	84·1	88·5	7·2	81·3	80·8	1·009	79·5	86	Chiefly S S W.	150	0·01	Cloudy, *o*, *g*, and *p*.
,,	12th	120·9	·563	80·8	86·4	4·8	81·6	79·2	0·979	78·6	93	Till 1 P.M. chiefly S S W till midnight E through W N.	99	0·25	Cloudy, *w*, *o*, *g*, *t*, *l*, *p*, and ⊕
,,	13th	158·5	·564	79·9	88·7	11·0	77·7	78·6	0·963	78·1	[illegible]	Till 2 P.M. N through N E, till midnight E through N E.	115	0·11	Cloudy, *w*, *o*, *g*, *d*, *p*, *t*, *l*, and ⊕
,,	14th	150·2	·620	80·3	88·7	10·4	78·3	78·5	0·950	77·7	91	Till 7 P.M. chiefly E, till midnight E N E.	241	0·13	Cloudy, *o*, *g*, *d*, *p*, and *t*.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days		29·660
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ...		29·656
		⊖
The mean temperature of the seven days		82·2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ...		83·1
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days		11·2
The maximum temperature during the seven days		90·7
		%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days		89
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ...		86
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th September 1878		0·50
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office		3·28
The total fall from 1st January to 14th September 1878		46·22
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office		54·27

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, *g* gloomy, *p* passing temporary showers, *t* thunder, *l* lightning, *d* drizzling rain, *w* dew, ⊕ lunar corona.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 16th September 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Office of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal during the month of July 1878.

N. B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperature and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER. Mean.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Range.	RADIATION THERMOMETER. Solar. Mean.	Solar. Above max. in shade.	Solar. Max. Day.	Solar. Max. ○	Gross Nocturnal. Mean.	Gross Nocturnal. Below min. in shade.	Gross Nocturnal. Min. Day.	Gross Nocturnal. Min. ○	TEMPERATURE OF AIR. Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Highest Max. Day.	Highest Max. ○	Absolute range.	Lowest Min. Day.	Lowest Min. ○	VAPOUR TENSION. Mean.	From minima.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	HUMIDITY. Mean.	From minima.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	RAIN-FALL. In inches.	Number of days.
Seebsaugor ...	352	29·346	29·401	29·283	·118	148·8	58·0	31st	157·1	76·7	2·1	29th	75·0	90·8	12·0	78·8	83·5	82·7	87·4	24 & 25th	94·5	18·1	22nd	76·4	...	·900	·942	·941	...	91	84	72	13·50	26
Goalpara ...	386	·271	·325	·212	·113	141·2	55·2	23rd	165·1	...	...	.....	...	86·0	9·1	76·9	80·5	81·1	82·3	31st	91·2	17·4	12th	73·8	...	·859	·938	·956	...	93	88	87	25·69	25
Darjeeling ...	6912	23·331	23·365	23·302	·063	124·5	54·2	16th	148·4	57·1	2·6	20th	53·1	70·3	10·6	59·7	63·1	64·2	65·9	23rd	75·1	17·0	28th	58·1	...	·481	·562	·586	...	94	93	92	34·41	26
Purneah ...	125	29·491	29·534	29·435	·099	146·2	55·8	1, & 22nd	154·7	73·2	5·5	12th	67·9	90·4	11·7	78·7	83·3	84·3	86·4	1st	94·7	18·8	11th	75·9	...	·920	·998	1·012	...	93	85	81	15·21	21
Durbhunga ...	166·32	·437	·492	·382	·110	153·2	65·6	8th	162·2	...	...	.....	...	87·6	7·9	79·7	83·4	84·4	87·1	18th	91·8	13·7	12 to 14th	78·1	...	·732	·997	1·007	...	75	84	78	8·52	15
Patna ...	179	·410	·452	·360	·092	156·9	64·0	19th	165·4	78·3	1·6	15th	75·0	92·9	13·0	79·9	84·7	86·3	86·9	1st	100·0	25·0	15th	75·0	...	·761	1·011	·990	...	75	81	78	13·74	21
Gya ...	375	·247	·287	·187	·100	145·9	52·6	1st	159·2	...	...	.....	...	93·3	13·7	79·6	85·4	89·2	87·8	10th	99·0	23·5	30th	75·5	...	·910	·984	·978	...	90	72	76	9·28	22
Hazareebagh ...	2010	27·621	27·653	27·573	·080	145·6	59·1	1st	159·4	74·2	0·8	14 & 29th	71·9	86·5	11·6	75·0	79·4	82·0	81·5	10th	91·6	19·1	29th	72·5	...	·795	·844	·832	...	92	77	78	11·95	24
Berhampore ...	66·45	29·559	29·606	29·501	·105	150·0	59·0	6, & 13th	166·2	73·8	5·4	11th	70·3	91·0	11·8	79·2	82·9	85·7	86·2	16th	97·9	22·0	11th	75·9	...	·931	1·023	·992	...	93	83	80	12·80	18
Burdwan ...	99·09	·521	·566	·464	·102	154·1	62·2	22nd	165·8	75·8	3·9	1st	73·4	91·8	12·1	79·7	84·7	87·6	89·0	7th	97·3	20·3	8th	76·9	...	·958	1·045	1·038	...	97	80	76	10·54	16
Jessore ...	33·3	·610	·654	·555	·100	141·6	51·6	7th	157·2	77·0	2·8	28th	67·2	90·0	10·2	79·8	83·0	86·1	85·3	11th	94·4	17·4	13th	77·0	...	·962	1·039	1·020	...	94	83	84	11·15	23
Dacca ...	35	·634	·672	·588	·092	158·9	69·5	11th	173·8	78·6	1·5	.....	75·2	89·4	9·4	80·0	84·0	85·6	85·6	12th	92·1	16·8	12th	75·3	...	·957	1·032	1·015	...	93	84	83	14·87	28
Silchar ...	87·4	·626	·669	·562	·107	152·6	68·4	27th	167·9	75·6	1·8	12th	70·7	84·2	6·8	77·4	81·5	83·6	83·9	30th	92·7	17·5	11th	75·2	...	·887	·975	·955	...	94	85	83	21·18	30
Chittagong ...	90	·640	·676	·591	·085	141·6	52·7	1st	151·3	66·4	10·9	7th	62·5	88·9	11·7	77·2	82·8	84·8	85·8	23rd	96·7	21·3	12th	75·4	...	·863	·951	·976	...	91	80	79	22·95	19
Demagree ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	6 & 28th	...	84·3	8·4	75·9	73·6	82·0	81·3	15th	87·4	13·1	6th	74·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·55	22
Alipore ...	21·38	·622	·653	·559	·094	145·1	55·4	18th	159·7	76·7	3·0	.....	74·4	89·7	10·1	79·6	82·6	85·9	85·5	3rd	94·2	17·7	27th	70·5	·992	·968	·998	·973	89	96	81	80	9·70	23
Saugor Island	6	·624	·667	·577	·090	142·1	52·9	24th	155·7	79·1	3·1	16th	76·0	88·7	6·4	82·2	85·9	86·9	87·8	11th	92·2	15·2	30th	77·0	1·032	·963	1·038	1·037	84	87	82	79	14·44	19
Cuttack ...	80	·643	·583	·483	·100	153·7	60·4	12th	164·6	76·3	3·8	28th	73·7	93·3	13·2	80·1	85·3	88·3	88·3	12th	99·1	22·0	13th	77·1	...	·967	·908	·886	...	94	68	67	9·67	18
False Point ...	15·3	·606	·655	·557	·096	152·8	62·8	12th	171·3	75·3	5·6	18th	73·1	89·6	9·2	80·8	83·7	87·1	86·7	12th	94·5	18·2	26th	76·3	...	·933	·971	·988	...	89	76	76	9·55	21
Vizagapatam ...	31	·620	·665	·567	·098	116·9	28·2	19th	130·2	77·7	5·7	16th	73·4	87·5	4·1	83·4	85·4	86·1	86·8	15th	91·2	11·9	27th	79·3	·897	·633	·887	·894	74	55	71	70	8·50	9
Madras ...	22	740	·786	·680	·113	127·9	35·6	2nd	147·7	77·4	1·2	28th	73·6	92·3	13·7	78·6	83·6	86·1	87·9	14 & 16th	99·3	25·1	4th	74·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	63	4·80	12
Akyab ...	22·44	·735	·779	·682	·099	141·5	53·7	16th	161·5	75·9	1·8	19th	74·4	87·8	10·1	77·7	83·0	83·9	84·7	8 to 11, 13, 15, 16, & 18th	90·6	15·3	6, 28 & 29th	75·3	...	·910	·983	·989	...	95	85	84	38·92	27
Port Blair ...	61·16	·748	·789	·708	·081	136·2	50·3	27th	158·6	73·4	3·4	6, 8, 26, 28 & 29th	70·8	85·9	9·1	76·8	80·0	82·6	83·2	12 & 15th	90·0	16·5	2nd	73·5	...	·916	·959	·949	...	99	86	84	17·35	20
Nancowry ...	78	·774	·812	·735	·077	134·7	...	1st	154·3	72·0	5·9	26th	69·2	...	...	77·9	80·8	83·2	83·7	20th	...	...	21st	74·8	...	·850	·915	·909	...	90	80	79	17·59	20

CALCUTTA, (ALIPORE)—JULY 1878.

Mean barometric pressure of 26 years	...	29·539	Mean temperature of 25 years	...	...	83·4	Mean humidity of 25 years	...	...	86	Mean rainfall of 50 years	...	...	12·82
Ditto ditto in 1878	...	29·622	Ditto ditto in 1878	...	...	82·6	Ditto ditto in 1878	...	...	89	Ditto ditto in 1878	...	...	9·70
Excess in 1878	...	·083	Defect in 1878	...	...	0·8	Excess in 1878	...	...	3	Defect in 1878	...	...	3·12

CALCUTTA,
The 14th September 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to sea-level, with Anemometric Results and Cloud Observations.

Stations.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	Wind.											Mean clouds.
			North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Calm.	Percentage and resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	
Seebsaugor	29·677	84·2	2	8	3	3	4	17	6	13	6	27 S 86° W	75·4	9·56
Goalpara	·657	81·4	1	3	11	5	4	3	4	6	25	11 S 70° E	68·6	8·05
Darjeeling	.....	...	...	...	...	...	11	12	15	4	20	50 S 58° W	30·2	9·56
Purneah	·617	83·6	1	3	29	18	4	3	2	2	...	66 S 70° E	95·3	5·79
Durbhunga	·604	83·8	...	11	29	11	3	6	1	1	...	63 S 80° E	127·5	7·23
Patna	·589	85·1	...	...	57	...	...	1	3	...	1	86 S 89° E	35·0	8·58
Gya	·623	86·2	3	7	19	5	6	9	6	3	4	23 S 66° E	67·7	9·11
Hazareebagh	·613	83·9	2	4	13	5	5	13	15	5	...	20 S 42° W	211·1	9·08
Berhampore	·626	83·0	1	1	15	7	20	15	...	3	...	53 S 14° E	146·8	8·39
Burdwan	·620	84·9	...	...	14	11	28	7	...	1	1	70 S 22° E	108·0	8·54
Jessore	·644	83·1	3	3	2	26	21	2	5	...	...	63 S 24° E	109·4	8·93
Dacca	·670	84·1	...	1	1	11	43	4	...	...	2	86 S 7° E	229·9	7·85
Silchar	·715	81·7	3	6	7	3	3	3	9	6	22	8 N 25° W	48·2	8·95
Chittagong	·732	83·0	...	3	9	13	18	8	...	1	9	54 S 25° E	153·1	8·26
Demagree	.....	...	5	4	5	21	8	4	3	2	10	36 S 43° E	...	2·35
Alipore	·644	82·6	...	1	6	26	45	39	6	1	...	73 S 6° W	159·5	7·04
Saugor Island ...	·630	85·9	...	3	10	17	50	41	1	1	...	72 S 4° W	318·4	7·36
Cuttack	·624	85·5	1	4	3	6	15	25	6	1	1	57 S 24° W	84·7	5·73
False Point	·621	83·7	1	2	2	12	14	19	7	1	3	56 S 16° W	192·0	7·47
Vizagapatam ...	·651	85·5	...	1	3	13	16	34	54	3	...	66 S 55° W	67·4	3·04
Madras	·763	83·6	...	2	4	7	25	22	2	...	...	72 S 9° W	155·0	7·10
Akyab	·757	83·0	...	1	4	18	23	7	7	1	...	65 S 7° E	86·1	8·16
Port Blair	·811	80·1	...	2	3	5	9	23	18	2	...	61 S 47° W	189·7	8·60
Nancowry	·854	80·0	2	3	3	4	3	42	4	1	...	65 S 41° W	127·7	4·27

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 18. For stations above 500 feet in elevation the reduction is made by Captain Allan Cunningham's table, "Prof., Papers on Indian Engineering, No. CXIII." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 18 on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Cloud.—This column gives the average proportion of clouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by *o*, and one completely overcast by 10.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which will show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

Alexander Pedler,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta,
The 14th September 1878.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 203.—*The 16th September* 1878.

***Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee, and Brahmapootra during the month of August* 1878.**

Date.			River Ganges.																River Bhagiruthee.				Brahmapootra.	
			Mirzapore.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahebgunge.		Rampore Bauleah.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Kishnaghur.		Gowhatty.	
	Miles.						90'		177'	87'	287'	110'	381'	94'	471'	90'	591'	120'			70'			
	Distance.						From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahebgunge	From Benares	From Rampore Bauleah			From Berhampore			
			Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st	...	...	30·75	231·25	21·67	218·47	12·50	181·82	22·59	156·50	14·08	115·93	17·83	85·83	17·75	59·75	20·83	29·77	19·25	51·65	19·08	27·87	28·50	177·26
2nd	...	...	30·00	240·50	28·33	225·13	20·66	189·98	23·20	157·20	14·59	116·35	17·92	85·92	17·58	59·54	20·67	29·61	19·04	51·44	18·96	27·75	27·90	176·66
3rd	...	...	29·00	239·50	29·00	225·80	23·50	192·82	26·60	160·60	17·92	119·77	18·33	86·33	17·50	59·50	20·50	29·44	18·83	51·23	18·75	27·54	27·50	176·28
4th	...	...	27·00	237·50	29·00	225·80	23·16	192·48	27·10	161·10	20·00	121·85	20·08	88·08	18·00	60·00	20·33	29·27	18·96	51·36	18·62	27·41	27·00	175·78
5th	...	...	27·00	237·50	25·33	220·13	21·25	190·57	26·00	160·00	20·83	122·68	21·50	89·50	19·33	61·33	20·16	29·10	19·75	52·15	19·00	27·79	26·40	175·16
6th	...	...	24·00	234·50	20·75	217·55	20·50	189·82	24·50	158·50	20·58	122·43	22·08	90·08	19·83	61·83	20·00	28·94	20·58	52·98	19·00	27·79	25·80	174·56
7th	...	...	21·00	231·50	20·75	217·55	18·08	187·40	24·00	158·00	19·50	121·35	22·00	90·00	20·25	62·25	19·92	28·86	21·20	53·60	19·50	28·29	25·50	174·26
8th	...	...	20·00	230·50	18·57	215·37	21·90	187·90	18·75	120·60	21·33	89·33	20·16	62·16	19·83	24·77	21·54	53·94	19·92	28·71	25·30	174·06		
8th	...	...	18·00	228·50	17·00	213·80	16·83	186·15	24·00	158·00	18·58	120·43	21·00	89·00	19·92	61·92	19·58	28·52	21·42	53·82	20·00	28·79	24·60	173·36
9th	...	...	17·00	227·50	16·33	213·13	15·83	185·15	24·00	158·00	18·50	120·35	20·75	88·75	19·83	61·83	19·42	28·36	21·42	53·82	20·00	28·79	24·20	172·96
10th	...	...	16·33	226·83	16·25	215·05	15·50	184·82	24·20	158·20	18·50	120·35	20·66	88·66	19·66	61·66	19·16	28·10	21·46	53·86	20·20	28·99	24·00	172·76
11th	...	...	13·00	229·50	16·25	215·05	15·66	184·98	24·10	158·10	18·42	120·27	20·66	88·66	19·66	61·66	19·16	28·10						
12th	...	...	23·25	236·75	19·25	216·05	16·75	186·07	24·60	158·60	18·42	120·27	20·50	88·50	19·66	61·66	19·00	27·94	21·50	53·90	20·42	29·21	23·80	172·56
13th	...	...	23·75	234·25	21·42	218·22	18·00	187·32	24·65	158·65	18·64	120·51	20·50	88·50	19·58	61·58	18·75	27·83	21·42	53·82	20·66	29·45	23·50	172·26
14th	...	...	25·75	236·25	24·42	221·22	20·33	189·65	25·15	159·15	18·75	120·69	20·58	88·58	19·58	61·58	18·66	27·60	21·33	53·73	20·75	29·54	23·90	171·76
15th	...	...	26·00	236·50	25·42	222·22	21·58	190·90	26·10	160·10	19·16	121·01	20·75	88·75	19·58	61·58	18·58	27·52	21·25	53·65	20·75	29·54	22·40	171·16
16th	...	...	28·00	238·50	26·67	223·47	22·50	191·82	26·50	160·50	19·75	121·60	21·00	89·00	19·75	61·75	18·50	27·44	21·40	53·80	20·83	29·62	21·70	170·46
17th	...	...	29·00	239·50	28·33	225·13	23·66	192·98	26·75	160·75	20·25	122·10	21·42	89·42	20·00	62·00	18·50	27·44	21·62	54·02	21·33	30·19	21·30	170·06
18th	...	...	28·50	239·00	28·33	228·13	23·50	192·82	26·95	160·95	20·75	122·60	21·75	89·75	20·33	62·33	18·42	27·36	22·04	54·44	21·50	30·29	21·10	169·86
19th	...	...	28·50	239·00	27·50	224·30	23·50	192·82	27·70	161·70	21·00	122·85	22·00	90·00	20·66	62·66	18·08	27·02	22·62	55·02	21·92	30·71	20·90	169·66
20th	...	...	28·00	238·50	26·50	223·30	23·50	192·82	28·10	162·10	21·58	123·43	22·42	90·42	20·83	62·83	17·92	26·86	23·16	55·56	22·25	31·04	21·20	169·96
21st	...	...	27·35	237·83	27·17	223·97	23·42	192·74	28·10	162·10	21·91	123·76	22·75	90·75	21·00	63·00	17·75	26·69	23·70	56·10	22·62	31·41	21·80	170·56
22nd	...	...	26·91	237·41	26·67	223·47	23·25	192·57	28·20	162·20	22·00	123·85	23·00	91·00	21·42	63·42	17·92	26·86	24·12	56·52	22·92	31·71	21·80	170·56
23rd	...	...	26·66	237·16	25·83	222·63	23·08	192·40	27·85	161·85	22·08	123·93	23·00	91·00	21·58	63·58	18·00	26·94	24·33	56·73	22·92	31·71	21·30	170·06
24th	...	...	26·16	236·66	25·50	222·30	22·66	191·98	27·55	161·55	21·75	123·60	21·16	91·16	21·58	63·58	17·92	26·86	24·33	56·73	22·92	31·71	21·00	169·76
25th	...	...	25·42	235·92	25·50	222·30	22·25	191·57	27·00	161·00	21·50	123·35	23·16	91·16	21·75	63·75	18·08	27·02	24·25	56·65	22·92	31·71	21·00	169·76
26th	...	...	25·58	236·08	24·75	221·55	21·92	191·24	26·60	160·60	21·25	123·10	23·00	91·00	21·75	63·75	18·08	27·02	24·16	56·56	22·79	31·58	21·00	169·76
27th	...	...	25·83	236·33	24·75	221·55	21·66	190·98	27·70	161·70	20·66	122·51	22·83	90·83	21·92	63·92	18·33	27·27	24·33	56·73	23·08	31·87	22·08	170·84
28th	...	...	26·25	236·75	26·58	223·38	22·50	191·82	26·60	160·60	20·42	122·27	22·50	90·50	21·75	63·75	18·66	27·60	24·58	56·98	23·16	31·95	23·08	171·84
29th	...	...	26·75	237·25	26·92	223·72	23·25	192·57	27·35	161·35	20·84	122·69	22·25	90·25	21·42	63·42	19·00	27·94	24·62	57·02	23·50	32·29	26·00	174·76
30th	...	...	27·33	237·83	27·50	224·30	23·66	192·98	27·80	161·80	21·58	123·43	22·66	90·66	21·50	63·50	19·33	28·27	25·08	57·48	23·92	32·71	27·00	175·76
31st	...	...	26·91	237·41	27·75	224·55	24·00	193·32	28·50	162·50	21·92	123·77	23·25	91·25	21·58	63·58	19·50	28·44	25·46	57·86	24·16	32·95	27·00	175·76

T. H. WICKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Government of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

Report on Fluctuation of Traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway for the four weeks ending 24th August 1878.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY, TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SEALDAH TERMINUS.

Report on the Goods Traffic for the four weeks ending 24th August 1878.

Dated Calcutta, the 11th September 1878.

From—W. INNES, Esq., Acting Traffic Superintendent,
To—The Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, Sealdah.

THE total weight of goods carried over this Railway during the above period was 6,56,140 maunds, which, as compared with the corresponding period of 1877, shews a decrease of 5,33,522 maunds; this decrease is mainly in grain, including rice, seeds, bundles, gunny, and foreign railway material, and the increase is in drums of jute, salt, tea, tobacco, and turmeric.

Decreases.

Grain, including rice and seeds ... ... Mds. 5,16,078

This heavy decrease is in consequence of the very depressed state of trade at present, there being scarcely any demand for export as compared with the unusually heavy demand for this purpose last year at this time

Gunny, bundles of ... ... Mds. 36,052

Owing to the absence of demand for grain and seeds, there has been a corresponding absence of demand for bags in which to export it, and consequently the supply from the different mills has fallen off.

Foreign railway materials ... ... Mds. 65,416

This decrease is owing to the bulk of material, &c., for the Northern Bengal State Railway having gone forward.

Increases.

Jute, drums of ... ... Mds. 15,882

This increase is principally owing to the large stock of old jute forwarded this month as compared with August 1877.

Salt ... ... Mds. 17,857

This increase I anticipated in my last report, and I attribute it to the low rate of freight on this railway and facilities offered to salt merchants.

Tea ... ... Mds. 5,498

This increase is satisfactory, and is accounted for by the opening of the Northern Bengal State Railway.

Tobacco ... ... Mds. 22,444

This increase is attributable to the growing demand for Indian tobacco.

Turmeric ... ... Mds. 9,157

This is capricious, and rises and falls according to the fluctuations in the market; the increase is owing to an increased demand for export.

I attach the statement of increases and decreases.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Statement showing increases and decreases in maundage of staples carried over the line for the four weeks ending the 24th August 1878, *as compared with the corresponding period of* 1877.

STAPLES.	1877.		1878.		1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Upward.	Downward.	Upward.	Downward.	Total.	Total.		
Ale, beer, wine, &c.	785	.....	994	10	785	1,004	219	.....
Cotton, bundles of	852	1,150	.....	1,682	2,002	1,682	.....	320
Do., bales of	2,074	.....	.....	749	2,074	749	.....	1,325
Grain, including rice	1,761	5,51,400	2,300	57,881	5,53,101	60,181	.....	4,92,920
Gunny, bundles of	4,965	32,698	994	617	37,663	1,611	.....	36,052
Do., bales of	319	5,348	240	8,867	5,667	9,107	3,440	.....
Hides, bundles of	161	2,199	.....	4,494	2,360	4,494	2,134	.....
Do., bales of	.....	.....	.....	628	.....	628	628	.....
Jute, drums of	14,274	3,16,972	4,212	3,42,916	3,31,246	3,47,128	15,882	.....
Do., bales of	3,494	10,195	4,538	13,550	13,689	18,088	4,399	.....
Piece-goods	17,444	95	14,202	208	17,539	14,410	.....	3,129
Railway materials, foreign ...	71,854	.....	6,438	.....	71,854	6,438	.....	65,416
Salt	19,350	.....	37,207	.....	19,350	37,207	17,857	.....
Seeds	907	42,794	2,372	18,171	43,701	20,543	.....	23,158
Sugar	100	166	330	928	266	1,258	992	.....
Tea	.....	1,163	.....	6,661	1,163	6,661	5,498	.....
Tobacco, bundles of	254	9,130	93	31,735	9,384	31,828	22,444	.....
Do., bales of	.....	.....	.....	3,050	.....	3,050	3,050	.....
Turmeric	.....	5,353	.....	14,510	5,353	14,510	9,157	.....
Twist	3,388	382	2,327	82	3,770	2,409	.....	1,361
Miscellaneous	54,875	13,820	41,288	31,866	68,695	73,154	4,459	.....
Total ...	1,96,797	9,92,865	1,17,535	5,38,605	11,89,662	6,56,140	90,159	6,23,681
					6,56,140	.....	.....	90,159
Decrease ...					5,33,522	.....	.....	5,33,522

Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Tirhoot State Railway for the month of August 1878.

Increases.

Coal ... ... Mds. 7,665

The facilities afforded by the closer connection of the East Indian Railway and Tirhoot State Railway is being appreciated, and coal is being imported into the district in larger quantities.

Food-grain ... ... Mds. 20,508

Notwithstanding the heavy rains and slack season, the business done in food-grains has been brisk.

Piece-goods ... ... Mds. 3,934

This traffic is in its infancy and has been diverted from the river's route.

Railway material ... ... Mds. 359

Exceptional, and due to the transfer of materials to another line.

Salt ... ... Mds. 5,582
Saltpetre ... ... ,, 115
Sugar ... ... ,, 2,483
Tobacco ... ... ,, 2,300

The heavy and continuous rains have somewhat checked the traffic in these staples.

Miscellaneous ... ... Mds. 4,059

This is satisfactory for the season.

Decreases.

Hides ... ... Mds. 1,258

Due to the rainy season and fall in markets at Calcutta.

Iron ... ... Mds. 103

Exceptional Traffic.

Seeds, indigo ... ... Mds. 437

Out of season.

Oil-seeds ... ... Mds. 589

This is a very slight falling off from last year, and export may have been affected by the rains.

W. JOHNSTON, *Assistant Traffic Supdt.*

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing increases and decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of August 1878, *as compared with corresponding period of* 1877.

STAPLES.	1877.		1878.		1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.		
Coal	1,540	.....	9,205	.....	1,540	9,205	7,665	.....
Food-grains	16,112	5,358	4,216	37,762	21,470	41,978	20,508	.....
Hides and horns	.....	2,252	.....	994	2,252	993	.....	1,258
Indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron	309	38	296	48	347	344	.....	103
Piece-goods	416	.....	4,350	.....	416	4,350	3,934	.....
Railway materials	1,450	2,338	332	3,815	3,788	4,147	359	.....
Seeds, indigo	400	37	.....	.....	437	.....	.....	437
Seeds, oil	.....	10,471	2,214	7,668	10,471	9,882	.....	589
Salt	3,619	204	5,504	901	3,823	9,405	5,582	.....
Salpetre	.....	7,375	.....	7,490	7,375	7,490	115	.....
Sugar	8	102	60	2,533	110	2,593	2,483	.....
Tobacco	.....	2,159	.....	4,459	2,159	4,459	2,300	.....
Miscellaneous goods	3,212	2,425	4,613	5,083	5,637	9,696	4,059	.....
	27,166	32,759	33,790	70,753	59,925	1,04,543	47,005	2,387
						59,925	2,387	
						44,618	44,618	

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th September 1878 *on* 1,279¾ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	Train miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. P. A.			
Total traffic for the week	135,740	1,70,188 0 3	15,600 11 4	9,44,464 20	3,54,412 0 0	32,487 15 4	5,24,600 0 3	46,601½	62,718½	109,319¾
Or per mile of railway	.....	132 15 9	12 3 10	.....	276 15 0	25 7 8	409 14 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	1,121,422	12,59,873 9 0	115,488 8 3	75,74,845 0	20,46,813 15 5	270,124 12 3	42,06,687 8 5	415,016½	577,363	992,379½
Total for 10 weeks ...	1,257,162	14,30,061 9 3	131,088 19 7	85,19,309 20	33,01,225 15 5	302,612 7 7	47,31,287 8 8	461,618½	640,081½	1,101,699¼
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	121,690½	1,52,679 13 0	13,995 13 0	13,62,017 20	4,27,626 12 6	39,199 2 5	5,80,366 9 6	43,777	90,232	134,009
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	119 4 10	10 18 9	.....	334 2 5	30 12 7	453 7 3	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,251,788½	14,51,919 7 0	133,092 12 3	1,28,66,407 0	54,14,836 3 6	496,359 19 9	68,66,755 10 6	442,638	1,095,125	1,537,763

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th September 1878 *on* 223¾ *miles open.*

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	5,183½	14,679 9 3	1,345 12 7	57,763 20	17,786 6 0	1,630 8 4	32,465 15 3	4,575	3,791	8,366
Or per mile of railway	.....	65 9 9	6 0 3	.....	79 7 10	7 6 9	145 1 7	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	42,834½	1,07,182 10 3	9,825 1 6	4,89,902 0	1,54,561 7 0	14,168 2 8	2,61,744 1 3	39,872¾	38,358½	78,231¼
Total for 10 weeks ...	48,018	1,21,862 3 6	11,170 14 1	5,47,671 20	1,72,347 13 0	15,798 11 0	2,94,210 0 6	44,447¾	42,149¾	86,597½
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,481	14,186 14 3	1,300 9 3	2,49,488 0	59,575 9 9	5,461 2 0	73,762 8 0	4,558	13,927	18,485
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	63 6 6	5 16 3	.....	266 4 2	24 8 2	329 10 8	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	56,353½	1,30,072 4 0	11,923 5 8	21,01,061 0	5,17,692 8 9	47,455 3 0	6,47,764 12 9	45,220	153,706	198,926

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 7th September 1878 *on* 158¾ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	35,919½	22,351 6 3	2,048 17 6	2,35,761 35	99,665 12 11	9,136 0 8	11,184 18 2
Or per mile of railway	214	140 12 9	12 18 1	1,469 15	627 13 1	57 10 11	70 9 0
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	343,079	2,22,458 1 0	20,391 19 11	17,51,465 22	4,90,371 15 8	44,950 15 2	65,342 15 1
Total for 10 weeks ...	376,998½	2,44,809 7, 3	22,440 17 5	19,87,227 17	5,90,037 12 7	54,086 15 10	76,527 13 3
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	32,627	21,645 13 5	1,984 4 1	3,15,717 17	96,368 12 6	8,833 16 1	10,818 0 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	205	136 5 7	12 10 0	1,987 20	607 0 9	55 12 11	68 2 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	349,976½	2,13,044 10 7	19,529 3 9	31,46,225 33	7,49,167 10 4	68,673 14 0	88,202 17 9

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 31.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1878.	Total decrease in 1878.
			4th August 1877.	3rd August 1878.	To 4th August 1877.	To 3rd August 1878.		
		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
17th August ...	Northern Bengal	219	.....	11,350 0 0	.....	4,50,582 0 0	4,50,582 0 0	.....
3rd ,, ...	Tirhoot	78	4,359 0 0	6,817 0 0	1,59,347 0 0	2,60,895 0 0	1,01,548 0 0	.....
17th ,, ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	1,583 0 0	1,956 0 0	65,869 0 0	79,446 0 0	13,577 0 0	.....
10th ,, ...	Nalhati	27¼	1,683 0 0	1,178 0 0	53,934 0 0	57,321 0 0	3,387 0 0	.....
	Total ...	352¼	7,625 0 0	21,201 0 0	2,79,150 0 0	8,48,244 0 0	5,69,094 0 0	.....

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[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 39 of 1878.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1878.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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DEATHS OF SEAMEN BY DROWNING IN THE RIVER HOOGHLY DURING 1877.

Extract from paragraph 4 *of Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor on the report of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for* 1877.

Of the 59 men drowned in the river, no fewer than 41 were European sailors. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the Commissioner of Police would take into consideration the question of deaths by sailors through drowning. The mortality from this cause is very serious, and it is open to question whether European sailors should be permitted to embark for their ships in this dangerous river after dark, especially during the rains, when the river is in full flood. The Lieutenant-Governor would like a detailed report showing how many of these 41 sailors were drowned from boats and how many by falling overboard, the time at which the accidents took place, and the rules in force regarding the prevention of the embarkation of sailors in a state of drunkenness.

No. 3158, dated Calcutta, the 5th August 1878.

From—H. M. KISCH, Esq., Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial, Political, and Appointment Departments,

To—The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

I AM directed to invite your attention to the resolution passed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the report of the administration of the Police in Calcutta and the suburbs during 1877, and, with reference to paragraph 4, to

Communicated under docket No. 2534, dated 14th June 1878.

request that you will favor the Lieutenant-Governor with the information therein called for as to the number of sailors drowned from boats and those drowned by falling overboard, the time at which the accidents took place, and the rules in force regarding the prevention of the embarkation of sailors under state of drunkenness.

No. 2429, dated Calcutta, the 24th August 1878.

From—C. T. METCALFE, ESQ., C.S.I., Offg. Commissioner of Police, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3158 of the 5th instant, and to forward, for submission to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, a statement of the number of deaths of seamen by drowning in the river during the past year 1877, shewing what proportion of the casualties occurred by day and what by night, and also how many of the deceased were believed to be in liquor at the time they met their death.

2. There are no rules in force to prevent sailors attempting to board their ships when in liquor, nor do I think it possible to frame any. They go on board at all hours of the night; and the few European policemen that are posted along the Strand Bank and road are withdrawn at 11 P.M.

Statement shewing the number of deaths of Seamen by drowning in the river during the year 1877.

Number of deaths.	1877. Month and date.	Europeans drowned.	Hour of occurrence.	REMARKS.
1	January 16th ...	Seaman ...	Noon ...	Not drunk.—Fell off rope ladder from ship's side, at work.
2	„ 16th ...	Steward ...	7-30 P.M. ...	Not drunk.—In throwing a bucket of slops overboard, lost his balance and fell into the river.
3	„ 24th ...	Seaman ...	10-30 P.M. ...	Drunk.—Fell off a boat when returning to his vessel.
4	February 11th ...	Ditto ...	Not known ...	Found drowned; not identified.
5	March 20th ...	Ditto ...	Noon ...	Not drunk.—Fell off dinghy while painting ship's side.
6	„ 24th ...	Ditto ...	10 A.M. ...	Not drunk.—Fell off stage while painting ship's side.
7	April 3rd ...	3rd Officer ...	5 P.M. ...	Not drunk.—Fell off dinghy while painting ship's side.
8	„ 3rd ...	Seaman ...	5 P.M. ...	Not drunk.—Fell off ship's yard into river while furling sails.
9	„ 13th ...	Carpenter ...	11 A.M. ...	Not drunk.—Fell into river by breaking of stage when painting ship's side.
10	May 16th ...	2nd Steward ...	3 P.M. ...	Not drunk.—Fell off ship's rails when at work.
11	„ 28th ...	Seaman ...	10 P.M. ...	Drunk.—Fell off ship's dinghy when returning on board.
12	„ 29th ...	Ditto ...	9 P.M ...	Drunk.—Fell over ship's gangway; vessel alongside jetty.
13	June 5th ...	Ditto ...	2 P.M. ...	Not drunk.—Fell off stage while washing ship's side.
14	„ 9th ...	Ditto ...	2 P.M. ...	Not drunk.—Slipped and fell off stock of bow anchor while at work.
15	„ 23rd ...	Ditto ...	7 A.M. ...	Not drunk.—Bathing in river.
16	„ 26th ...	Ditto ...	Night ...	Drunk.—Fell overboard at night, believed to have awoke to ease himself.
17	„ 29th ...	Fireman ...	10 P.M. ...	Not drunk.—Fell off East Indian Railway's pontoon when embarking into a dinghy to go on board.
18	July 11th ...	Chief Officer ...	1 A.M. ...	Drunk.—Swimming from shore to ship.
19	„ 12th ...	Apprentice ...	11 P.M. ...	Not drunk.—Accidentally fell overboard from ship's bulwarks.
20	„ 16th ...	Seaman ...	9 A.M. ...	Not drunk.—Fell off stage while painting ship's side.
21	„ 16th ...	Ditto ...	5 P.M. ...	Not drunk.—Bathing in river.
22	„ 24th ...	Fireman ...	4-30 P.M. ...	Drunk.—Fell off boat when returning on board his vessel.
23	„ 30th ...	Ditto ...	10-30 P.M. ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
24	August 4th ...	Seaman ...	11 P.M. ...	Not drunk.—Fell over ship's side; vessel lying at jetties.
25	„ 7th ...	Steward ...	5 P.M. ...	Drunk.—Fell off boat when embarking on board his vessel.
26	„ 17th ...	Seaman ...	Not known ...	Found drowned; not identified.
27	„ 24th ...	Ditto ...	8 A.M. ...	Not drunk.—Fell off ship's yard while at work.
28	„ 30th ...	Ditto ...	9 A.M. ...	Not drunk.—Fell from skysail yard while at work.
29	September 1st ...	Steward ...	1-30 A.M. ...	Drunk.—Was seated on port rails, fell overboard.
30	„ 5th ...	4th Officer ...	1 A.M. ...	Not drunk.—Rolled overboard in sleep, outside port limits.
31	„ 24th ...	Seaman ...	5 P.M. ...	Drunk.—Bathing in river.
32	October 3rd ...	4th Engineer ...	11-40 P.M. ...	Drunk.—Fell off ship's bridge during sleep.
33	„ 8th ...	Seaman ...	10 P.M. ...	Not drunk.—Missed footing when embarking in a boat to return to his vessel.
34	„ 10th ...	Ditto ...	11 A.M. ...	Not drunk.—Fell off boat when returning to his vessel.
35	„ 15th ...	Ditto ...	11-30 P.M. ...	Drunk.—Fell off ship's ladder when returning on board his vessel.
36	„ 24th ...	Ditto ...	1 P.M. ...	Not drunk.—Fell off roof of dinghy when working alongside ship.
37	November 4th ...	Chief Officer ...	11 A.M. ...	Not drunk.—Fell off dinghy when at work alongside vessel.
38	„ 17th ...	Seaman ...	5 P.M. ...	Not drunk.—Fell off dinghy alongside vessel when disembarking.
39	„ 27th ...	Ditto ...	11 P.M. ...	Drunk.—Walked into the river to go on board a dinghy to get to his vessel.
40	December 16th ...	Apprentice ...	3 P.M. ...	Not drunk.—Fell off main brace while washing down port quarter.
41	„ 31st ...	Customs Preventive Officer.	8-30 P.M. ...	Drunk.—Mr. Franklin, Customs Preventive Officer, returning on board, fell off boat.

Abstract.

How drowned.	Night.		Total night.	Day.		Total day.	Grand Total day and night.
	Drunk.	Sober.		Drunk.	Sober.		
Falls from boats while returning to vessels	6	2	8	2	1	3	11
Ditto coming on shore	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Falling overboard while at work	.....	1	1	.....	10	10	11
Falling from boat while working alongside ships	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5
Rolling overboard during sleep	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Falling from vessels	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Drowned while bathing in the river	1	.....	1	1	2	3	4
Other cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Total ...	11	6	17	3	21	24	41

CALCUTTA,
The 24th August 1878.

C. T. METCALFE,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

No. 3793, dated Calcutta, the 18th September 1878.

From—H. M. KISCH, Esq., Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial, Political, and Appointment Dapartments,

To—The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2429, dated the 24th ultimo, submitting a list of seamen drowned in the river Hooghly during the year 1877, and showing the number drowned while in a state of drunkenness.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that something should be done to warn captains of the risk of employing men in painting the sides of ships in the river without taking proper precautions for the safety of the men. If a man loses his footing, his death is almost certain. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to be informed whether an inquest is held in cases of accidental drowning, or whether any other enquiry is made as to the sufficiency of the arrangements for men working over the ship's side.

3. Sir Ashley Eden requests that you will instruct the police to prevent, as far as possible, the embarkation in dinghees of sailors incapable of taking care of themselves. Such men should be locked up and sent off to their ships the next morning. A few extra constables should, for this purpose, be stationed at the ghâts on Sundays and holidays.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET (FOR FIRST QUARTER OF 1878-79).

No. 770B, dated Fort William, the 12th September 1878.

From—W. H. GRIMLEY, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the first quarter of 1878-79, comprising the months of April, May, and June 1878.

HON'BLE C. T. BUCKLAND.

2. The quantity of salt consumed (*i.e.* the quantity of total clearances of salt of every description) in the quarter under report amounted to 19,94,767 maunds 29 seers 3 chittacks, against 21,74,904 maunds 16 seers 11 chittacks in the previous quarter, and 21,03,828 maunds 8 seers 12 chittacks in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the total amount of duty levied was Rs. 57,68,344-7-0, against Rs. 64,45,047-8-1 and Rs. 65,38,380-15-4 in the previous and corresponding quarters respectively.

3. The quantity of excise salt sold in Cuttack, Balasore Pooree, and 24-Pergunnahs during the present quarter from the stock of the different

season's manufacture, and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter, are shown in the following Table I:—

TABLE I.

	CUTTACK.		BALASORE.				
	Manufacture of		Manufacture of				
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s.	Mds. s. c.
Balance at close of the last quarter.	195 25	5,915 20	864 0 13	882 19	15,677 36 8	14,096 13	66,824 19 0
Imported or added during the quarter.	.....	12,813 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,827 27 8
Total ...	195 25	18,729 0	864 0 13	882 19	15,677 36 8	14,096 13	1,33,662 6 8
DEDUCT—							
Sales during the quarter ...	22 5	.....	.....	.....	7,816 31 0	12,149 15	18,540 30 0
Wastage	173 20	.....	.....	.....	1,248 13 0	191 26	.....
Total ...	195 25	.....	.....	.....	9,065 4 0	12,341 1	18,540 30 0
Balance at close of the quarter...	.....	18,729 0	864 0 13	882 19	6,612 32 8	1,755 12	1,15,121 16 8

	POOREE.					24-PERGUNNAHS.
	Manufacture of					Manufacture of
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.
	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s.	Mds.
Balance at close of the last quarter.	1,119 10	324 25	6,339 15 1	18,255 39 8	18,829 0	29,589
Imported or added during the quarter.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,14,254 30	.....
Total ...	1,119 10	324 25	6,339 15 1	18,255 39 8	3,33,083 30	29,589
DEDUCT—						
Sales during the quarter ...	.....	.....	3,559 0 0	13,440 0 0	28,527 0	6,000
Wastage	.....	.....	929 0 0	20 0 0	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	4,488 0 0	13,460 0 0	28,527 0	6,000
Balance at close of the quarter ...	1,119 10	324 25	1,851 15 1	4,795 39 8	3,04,556 30	23,589

It will be seen from the above that the total clearances or sales of excise salt during the quarter under review amounted to 90,055 maunds 1 seer, against 57,419 maunds 17 seers in the previous quarter, and 1,29,485 maunds 23 seers 12 chittacks in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

4. The subjoined Table II shows comparatively the total importations into the port of Calcutta, and the total clearances of sea imported salt during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of the previous two years:—

TABLE II.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	FIRST QUARTER OF 1876-77.		FIRST QUARTER OF 1877-78.		FIRST QUARTER OF 1878-79.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool pungah	14,98,038	12,56,714	18,78,951	16,05,395	12,50,194	14,38,587
Foreign kurkutch	1,37,141	88,780	72,406	1,58,747	46,889	2,12,032
Indian ditto	75,883	1,80,276	60,436	1,63,639	1,41,214	2,01,005
Ceylon ditto	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	17,080
Total ...	17,11,062	15,25,770	20,11,793	19,28,381	14,38,297	18,68,704

5. The following are the details of the Indian kurkutch salt shown above:—

TABLE III.

	First quarter of 1876-76.		First quarter of 1877-78.		First quarter of 1878-79.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bombay	36,583	98,444	60,436	1,09,080	1,31,284	1,80,282
Madras	39,300	26,254	.....	13,236	.....	.....
Goa	.....	4,356	.....	.....	.....	.....
Domain	.....	.....	.....	188	.....	.....
Coconada	.....	650	.....	.....	.....	.....
Covelong	.....	50,352	.....	34,611	.....	17,100
Tuticorin	.....	220	.....	6,524	.....	.....
Thopothoray	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,930	3,623
Total ...	75,883	1,80,276	60,436	1,63,039	1,41,214	2,01,005

6. Table IV shows the quantity of sea imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters:—

TABLE IV.

Where stored.	First quarter of 1877-78.	Second quarter of 1877-78.	Third quarter of 1877-78.	Fourth quarter of 1877-78.	First quarter of 1878-79.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sulkea Government golas	24,86,529	21,09,961	19,24,330	16,59,963	9,82,667
Ditto private ditto	8,88,494	7,97,259	5,17,806	2,13,121	1,09,723
Chittagong Government ditto	1.02,168	73,634	1,18,679	71,653	41,499
Ditto private ditto	13,790	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ditto ditto	.....	3,615	5,448	4,998	4,248
Total ...	34,90,981	29,84,469	25,66,263	19,49,735	11,38,137

7. Table V shows the despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways passing the several salt pass stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the River Hooghly, during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of the previous two years:—

TABLE V.

Period.	*Vid* Ballikhal.	*Vid* Sankrail.	*Vid* Gewa-khally.	*Vid* Kidder-pore.	*Vid* Ballia-ghatta.	By East Indian Railway.	By Eastern Bengal Railway, Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway, or Chitpore.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
First quarter of 1876-77	2,59,080	1,23,427	32,149	3,70,589	1,220	4,71,612	1,22,666
Ditto ditto 1877-78	3,25,746	1,39,152	1,08,230	1,04,401	3,00,581	5,73,728	2,13,855
Ditto ditto 1878-79	3,34,217	1,36,462	40,253	1,06,640	2,90,207	6,25,285	2,12,317

The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar in the quarter under review amounted to 21,826 maunds, as noted in the margin, against 22,578 maunds in the previous quarter and 16,579 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

	Mds.
April	7,106
May	8,376
June	6,344
Total ...	21,826

8. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follow:—

	Tons.
April	23,265
May	3,389
June	26,204
Total ...	52,858

There were no shipments during the quarter under report for the port of Chittagong.

9. The market prices per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt at the close of each fortnight during the quarter, as compared with those obtaining during the same period last year, are shown in the following Table VI:—

TABLE VI.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Prices on the 15th April		Prices on the 30th April		Prices on the 15th May		Prices on the 31st May		Prices on the 15th June		Prices on the 30th June	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liverpool pungah ...	52	70	50	69	50	69	39	74	41	80	43	81
French kurkutch ...	40	55	40	60	32	60	36	64	37	78	37	81
Jeddah ditto ...	56	61	55	68	55	74	55	76	56	80	57	81
Bombay ditto ...	48	36	50	41	49	40	49	50	47	52	47	38
Madras ditto ...	42	70	43	72	43	72	43	69	46	75	46	71
Italian ditto ...	42	60	40	57	31	57	36	57	37	80	37	82
Muscat ditto ...	42	44	45	44	45	45	42	50	42	54	46	58
Rock ...	90	120	90	130	90	130	90	130	90	130	90	130
Ceylon ditto ...	44	42	38	45	38	45	38	45	38	75	38	71

10. The total quantities of salt that were available for private export trade at the several depôts in the Madras Presidency on the first day of each of the three months constituting the quarter under report are not known, as no returns have been received from the Board of Revenue, Madras. The last column in Table VII is therefore blank. The quantities available for export on the first day of the corresponding quarters of 1876-77 and 1877-78 are, however, shown:—

TABLE VII.

MONTHS.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
April	4,03,086½	8,52,730	Not known.
May	3,95,594½	Not known.	Ditto
June	4,07,816½	4,37,638	Ditto

11. The following table shows the quantities of sea imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong and Balasore during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of 1877-78 respectively:—

TABLE VIII.

PORT.	DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	ADMITTED INTO BOND.		CLEARED.	
		First quarter of 1877-78.	First quarter of 1878-79.	First quarter of 1877-78.	First quarter of 1878-79.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Chittagong	Liverpool pungah	11,726	1,150	45,611 25 0	24,220 0 0
	Madras kurkutch	.....	.....	350 0 0	11,038 0 0
Balasore ...	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	750 0 0
	Total ...	11,726	1,150	45,961 25 0	36,008 0 0

No transactions in sea imported salt have been reported for the quarter from the ports of Cuttack and Pooree.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CALCUTTA PORT TRUST FOR 1877-78.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MARINE.

Calcutta, the 19th September 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta for the year 1877-78.

The report deals, first, with the carrying out and maintenance of works of port improvement under Act V (B.C.) of 1870; and secondly, with the conservancy and management of the port within port limits under Act XII of 1875. The report on the management and control of the Hooghly Floating Bridge, under Act IX (B.C.) of 1871, has been submitted separately to the Public Works Department.

THE PORT TRUST.

2. Up to the 31st March 1878 the Commissioners had spent upon works of port improvement, including payments to Reserve and Insurance Funds, Rs. 79,31,653. This sum had been provided in the following manner:—

	Rs.
Loans from Government	53,95,100
Contributions from Government	74,584
From revenue	24,61,969
Total ...	79,31,653

Deducting repayments, the Commissioners' debt to Government amounted on the 31st March 1878 to Rs. 49,30,482.

3. The gross profits of the works referred to in the foregoing paragraph up to the end of the year had amounted to Rs. 29,79,005, which had been expended thus—

	Rs.
On new works	23,51,109
Repayment of loans	4,73,061
Jetty Reserve Fund	50,000
Insurance Fund	23,042
Cash balance	79,793
Total ...	29,79,005

4. During the year 1877-78, the total expenditure on improvements amounted to Rs. 7,19,395, distributed over the following works:—Extension of the jetty heads, construction of an additional export shed, completing the 30-ton floating crane, additional engine and hydraulic cranes, pitching and widening Grey's Wharf, completing the river-side tramway, erecting a jute warehouse at Ruth Ghât, procuring locomotives and waggons, completing the new office buildings, and other minor works. Further very important extensions and improvements of the jetty heads are in contemplation, and some have been already sanctioned.

5. The dredging vessels have done more work than in any preceding year at very little more cost. Owing to the earnings of the barges in towing, the net cost of the dredging operations was Rs. 10,857 only, and the raisings 3,076,000 cubic feet, or at the rate of Rs. 3·5 per 1,000 cubic feet.

6. The *Jetties* account shows a revenue of Rs. 8,00,521, and an expenditure of Rs. 4,25,807, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 3,74,624. The net revenue of each year since 1871-72 shows thus—

	Rs.
1871-72	1,59,084
1872-73	1,65,655
1873-74	1,53,562
1874-75	1,43,165
1875-76	1,73,826
1876-77	1,83,229
1877-78	3,74,624

The increase last year was due entirely to the number of vessels discharging import cargo. So great was the demand for accommodation that vessels wishing to load at the jetties could not always be allowed to do so, and there was an actual falling off in the receipts on account of exports. The number of vessels using the jetties was 232, or 40 more than in 1876-77; and had there been more room, more ships would have been glad to take advantage of it. Out of 365 days in the year, the jetties were occupied on the average 342 days as against 280 in the year preceding. The cranes and other jetty appliances earned Rs. 92,315, of which Rs. 12,650 were paid for the use of the new 30-ton crane. The cost of working the cranes was Rs. 37,136, the average cost per hour of steam cranes being Rs. 1-9-5 and of hydraulic cranes Re. 0-5-6.

7. In view of the large increase in the jetty revenue, the Commissioners have been able to propose, and Government to sanction, a revised schedule of charges estimated to give a reduction of Rs. 52,000 per annum. The new scale took effect from the 1st August 1878. Looking to the very considerable amount of work of an unproductive character that has yet to be carried out before the port of Calcutta can be said to satisfy the requirements of its trade, the Commissioners are acting wisely in maintaining an estimated surplus of revenue to meet such charges.

8. During the year the jetty bye-laws have been revised under legal advice, and an amended edition published with the approval of Government.

9. In paragraph 28 of their report, the Commissioners refer to correspondence which passed between themselves and the Chamber of Commerce on the one hand, and the Bengal Government on the other, on the subject of cargo-boats. Advantage was taken by the owners of these boats of the extraordinary demand caused by the shipments of grain for Madras and Bombay to raise their rates of hire to an unprecedented figure. There was a very general impression abroad that the construction of jetties and other port works had discouraged the building of cargo-boats and led to most of the difficulties felt by shippers at that time; and, under the irritation natural to the circumstances, the arrangements of the Port Commissioners were condemned as incomplete and inadequate, while charges of oppression and obstruction were somewhat recklessly made against both the Police and Customs authorities. The Port Commissioners, admitting freely that they were not able as yet to accommodate the whole trade of the port, showed that the number of cargo-boats actually plying in 1877 was greater by 894 than before the jetties were built, while many more boats were at the same time being built; and the result of very full and patient enquiry has been to show that there was no ground whatever for the more serious charges of obstruction directed against the Port authorities. The whole difficulty is explained by the simple fact that, between January and June 1877, Calcutta exported 558,765 tons of rice and 138,218 tons of wheat, against 182,688 tons of rice and 56,703 tons of wheat in 1876, and, as might be expected, the appliances of the port were not fully equal to the strain. The Commissioners are rapidly extending their jetty accommodation, and the Lieutenant-Governor has recently placed the control of cargo-boats under their supervision, and taken steps to prevent anything like unnecessary interference on the part of the river police or other subordinate officials.

10. The receipts of the *Inland Vessels Wharves* (including the tramway) were Rs. 5,49,137, against Rs. 3,94,016 in 1876-77, and the expenditure Rs. 2,59,762, against Rs. 1,99,737. The increase was due mainly to the abnormal briskness of the trade in grain.

11. The income from the *Strand Bank* lands was Rs. 1,43,809, and the outlay under this head Rs. 1,00,423; the net revenue being Rs. 43,337, against Rs. 18,279. The rates receivable for these lands have increased, and sites are still in strong demand.

THE PORT PROPER.

12. The financial position of the port at the close of 1877-78 was as follows. The value of the mooring, boats, &c., made over by Government stands as a permanent loan to the Commissioners of Rs. 17,65,000 carrying 4½ per cent. interest. A regular amount is annually written off for depreciation, amounting at the close of 1877-78 to Rs. 2,87,608 in the aggregate. Against this, Rs. 1,71,866 have been invested in Government promissory

notes, and Rs. 87,600 spent in renewing boats, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 28,134 to credit of the depreciation account. Besides this, 3½ lakhs of rupees have been invested in Government promissory notes to meet any extraordinary losses that may at any time be caused by a cyclone. After providing for the foregoing funds, the balance of the profits of the port has been spent in adding to its block. Up to the end of 1876-77 Rs. 2,46,310 had been so spent, and in 1877-78 Rs. 1,16,309 were set aside for a similar purpose.

13. The income of the port during the past year was Rs. 6,90,873 and the expenditure Rs. 4,70,839, giving a net revenue of Rs. 2,20,034, against Rs. 86,742 in 1876-77 and Rs. 5,620 in 1875-76. The foregoing figures, however, include receipts from sales of cargo recovered from the wreck of the *Asia*, for which the Commissioners have to account to those interested. The balance of the *Asia* accounts so to be made over amounts to Rs. 79,791, which must be deducted from the net revenue in order to get the true balance to credit of the port.

14. The very favorable results of the year's working were due to the extraordinary influx of vessels to the port in connection with the Madras famine. No fewer than 1,372 vessels of a gross tonnage of 2,056,944 entered the port, while 1,322 with a tonnage of 1,988,987 left it. The average tonnage of each vessel was 1,500 tons as against 1,450 in 1876-77. The following are the figures showing the employment of the steamers entering the port in 1877-78 :—

	No.	Tonnage.
Suez Canal trade	171	417,604
Coasting and Eastern trade...	331	494,055
Famine transports	224	402,946
Total ...	726	1,314,605

The average tonnage of each Canal steamer arriving was 2,442 tons.

15. The work which fell on the Harbour Masters' Department during the year was singularly heavy; but, owing to the present extensive use of steam appliances on vessels of all kinds, it was performed without any extra establishment, and with singularly few casualties. There were only eight accidents altogether in dealing with 1,372 vessels entering the port, and performing 9,710 operations of mooring, hauling, docking, &c. The result is highly creditable to the department.

16. The steam fire-vessel was kept under steam throughout the year, but was required to attend only two fires on ship board and three on the river bank. In all cases the fires were got under without serious loss.

17. The Commissioners recovered 42 anchors and 657 fathoms of chain cable lost by vessels within the limits of the port: 21 anchors and 380 fathoms of cable were restored to owners, and 26 anchors and 203 fathoms of cable sold for Rs. 1,820.

18. The Commissioners realised for Government on account of pilotage fees, buoyage and lightage, hospital dues, &c., the sum of Rs. 14,75,341, the payment to them for this service being Rs. 3,500 only.

19. The work of overhauling the moorings was greatly hampered by the crowd of shipping in the port; and the necessity for increasing considerably the amount of mooring accommodation, especially for long vessels, has been pressing itself upon the attention of the Commissioners. Eighteen new moorings were with Government sanction laid during the year, and further proposals are under submission. The attempt to dredge clear the silted up moorings below Fort Point has not been attended with much success, and the Commissioners have frequently urged that, unless the current be turned in upon the bank by certain alterations of the Fort Point, they cannot hope to recover and utilise these berths. This matter has now been before the Government of India since July 1877, and it may be hoped that, in view of the inconvenience caused to the work of the port by the delay, a decision may soon be arrived at.

20. Various proposals by the Commissioners for improving and maintaining the channel of the river within port limits, for reclaiming the Howrah foreshore, and for carrying out a scientific survey of the Hooghly bed, are

under the consideration of the Public Works Department either of this Government or of the Government of India. The attention of those departments has again been called to these questions.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes shortly to be in a position to place the survey of unseaworthy ships and the periodical surveys of steam vessels under the supervision of the Port Commissioners. Meantime he would wish them to consider, in consultation with the Superintendent of Marine and the Port Officer, whether the relations of the Port Officer to the Commissioners might not advantageously be defined and made closer. At present a good deal of executive work in connection with the port and shipping, which would naturally fall upon the Port Officer elsewhere, is done, it is believed, by the Vice-Chairman and other officers of the Commissioners. The Port Officer might, it is believed, in many respects usefully act as the executive of the Commissioners. At any rate, the Lieutenant-Governor would wish to have the subject taken into early consideration.

22. The Government of India have again been pressed for early orders on the practice to be hereafter followed in the matter of the Port Commissioners' loans.

23. The orders of Government with reference to the proposed railway bridge and central station have been communicated to the Commissioners from the Public Works Department.

24. Attached to the annual report is the Auditors' report of their examination of the Commissioners' accounts for the half-year ending the 31st March 1878. The Auditors take exception to certain transfers from revenue to capital account effected by the Commissioners towards the close of the year. It has always been the practice to make these appropriations, and in every instance the transfer was designed to meet the cost of works specifically sanctioned by Government under the law and intended to be met from surplus revenue. Formal sanction will be conveyed in separate orders to the appropriations in question, and this will no doubt meet the Auditors' objections. In future cases the Commissioners should conform to the procedure indicated by them.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SHIPPING OFFICE FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MARINE.

Calcutta, the 21st September 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Report of Calcutta Shipping Office for 1877-78.

The receipts of the Shipping Office have risen from Rs. 22,674-14-6 in 1876-77 to Rs. 29,351-11 in the past year. The disbursements were Rs. 16,870-9-7, against Rs. 15,939-3-3. This increase in disbursements is mainly due to annual increments in the pay of the Deputy Shipping Master and two of his subordinates, and only a small portion of it was caused by extended operations on the part of the office. The rise in the printing charges was caused by the enhanced demand for the forms, &c., required for sale in the Shipping Office. The bulk of the increased receipts arose from shipping fees and discharging fees paid by vessels chartered for the coasting trade to Madras. In consequence of the receipts having increased in a larger proportion than the charges, the net profits amount to Rs. 12,481, against Rs. 6,735 and Rs. 4,565 in the two preceding years.

2. The transactions under the head of *Funds held in trust* by the Shipping Office show a similar increase, due to the greater activity of shipping operations in the port. These trust funds fall under three heads.

3. The first head consists of *ticket money*, or wages due to crews actually serving on board vessels, which are paid into the Shipping Office by agents of ships on account of the families of the seamen.

The amounts received on this account during 1876-77 were all paid out during the year, and a balance which had been outstanding since 1872-73 was subsequently withdrawn from the annual return under Government sanction; it being understood that, in the event of the sum being claimed, the orders of Government would be applied for by the Board through the Accountant-General. The past year consequently opened with no balance on this account. Rs. 391 were received during the year, and Rs. 341 paid to the families of the crews; leaving a balance of Rs. 50 outstanding at the close of the year. Payments on this account are made regularly, and are claimed at stated intervals by the parties to whom they are due. It is to be expected therefore that the balance at the close of the year should be small.

4. The second head includes *deposit money* received from masters of ships on account of wages due to seamen left behind in hospital or jail; and also sums deposited by British seamen discharged with the consent of their commanders as security against their falling into distress. On behalf of British seamen Rs. 1,16,750 were paid in during the year, and a balance of Rs. 5,022 remained in hand from 1876-77. In the course of the year Rs. 1,12,134 were paid to seamen discharged from hospital and jail and re-shipped, and the balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 9,638. This result appears to be natural, as the balance in hand at the end of the year does not exceed what may reasonably be expected to be due to the seamen still detained on shore.

5. With regard to deposits on behalf of native seamen, it was observed in the Government letter commenting on the report of the Shipping Office for 1876-77 that the disbursements of deposits of this class were much less in proportion to the total amount deposited than in the case of British seamen. It appeared that, out of Rs. 1,357 standing to the credit of detained native seamen in 1876-77, only Rs. 893 were paid off, and Rs. 464 remained in hand at the close of the year. The Shipping Master subsequently explained that the unpaid balance of deposits on account of native seamen usually bears a larger proportion to the total amount than the balance in the case of British seamen; because the deposits due to native seamen who die while detained in hospital or jail are retained until they are claimed, while similar deposits in the names of British seamen who die in Calcutta are regularly remitted to the Board of Trade. During the past year it is observed that the same disproportion prevailed between the payments to British and native seamen. Assuming that the explanation given above is correct, there should obviously be some regular procedure for informing the families of deceased native seamen of the amount held to their credit in the Shipping Office, and care should be taken to register the village or home of every lascar shipped. At present the Shipping Office appears to be satisfied with telling the serang to inform the families of any deceased seamen belonging to his gang. The Magistrate of the district could generally no doubt trace those entitled to such lapsed deposits. The Board should take up this question, and should submit special proposals after consulting the Shipping Master and the Marine Department.

6. The third head comprises the *estates of deceased seamen*, being the amounts due to such seamen on account of wages and sale of effects. In the case of British seamen, Rs. 18,560, the entire amount due under this head, were transferred to the account current with the Board of Trade, and no balance remained in the hands of the Shipping Office. Deposit money under the second head due to British seamen who had died while detained in Calcutta was also transferred to this account. But in the case of native seamen it is observed that, out of receipts amounting to Rs. 2,288, only Rs. 878 were actually paid to claimants, and that Rs. 1,410 remained in hand. The Board should take steps to clear up the cause of this, and to provide for early payments in future, reporting the result of their investigations to Government.

7. The number of seamen shipped and discharged was as follows in the last two years :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
Shipped	13,337	16,975
Discharged...	11,828	13,998

It is explained that in both years the excess of seamen shipped over the number discharged is due to the substitution of native crews for Europeans in vessels chartered to convey grain to Madras. For every two Europeans discharged in this way, three natives had to be shipped.

8. An increase in the number of desertions is stated to be due simply to the larger number of seamen visiting the port, and no cases occurred which call for special notice.

9. The prevalence of scurvy has already been fully discussed in connection with the Health Officer's report, and the suggestions of the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject have been communicated to the Board of Trade.

10. It is to be regretted that the Shipping Master has omitted to furnish any detailed information as to the health of lascar crews when on voyages beyond the tropics. The Lieutenant-Governor is led to believe from information received independently that such voyages, if prolonged beyond a certain period, which cannot at present be precisely defined, tend to deteriorate the health and physical capacity of the men; and he desires that the Shipping Master will pay special attention to the subject.

11. It is satisfactory to find that Rs. 48,839 were sent home by seamen through the newly introduced system of money orders, against Rs. 11,874 in the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the gradual extension of these money orders to colonial ports will ultimately do away to some extent with the necessity for the grant of advance notes.

12. After a needlessly protracted delay, the Board have at length furnished a complete statement of the actual and probable defalcations committed by the late cashier in the Shipping Office. In this statement the actual defalcations are shown to have been Rs. 4,190-5-11, and the probable further defalcations Rs. 2,198-12-8. Certain checks have been proposed by the Board of Revenue to guard against similar frauds in future, and the orders of the Government of India are awaited on this point.

13. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor must observe that, apart from the laxity of administration evidenced by the occurrence of the serious frauds already noticed, the Shipping Master's reports for the last few years have furnished a most inadequate account of a very important branch of port administration. The Shipping Master and his subordinates are in constant communication with the masters and seamen who visit Calcutta, and in the report of the management of the Shipping Office an attempt should be made to give some better idea of the circumstances of British and Native seamen than can be gathered from mere figures of payments.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to know the Board's opinion as to the expediency of continuing to use a portion of the Sailors' Home as a Shipping Office.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Board of Revenue for information, and for communication to the Shipping Master, Calcutta.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT OF THE DACCA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 20th September 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The General Administration Report for the Dacca Division for 1877-78.

The report is submitted by the Acting Commissioner, Mr. D. R. Lyall, who took charge only on the 21st March last. Mr. F. B. Peacock held the office of Commissioner for the greater part of the year, Mr. A. Smith officiating for two months while Mr. Peacock was on leave.

2. *Tours.*—The pressure of land registration work, and the great want of officers owing to the demand for assistance in the famine districts of Madras, are said to have interfered seriously with the cold weather tours of nearly all the Collectors. The Lieutenant-Governor is not satisfied that in every instance this excuse is a valid one, and he hopes that next year more attention will be paid to this duty. The Commissioner himself managed to see a good deal of his division.

3. *Weather and crops.*—The rainfall was everywhere above the average, and very heavy in the month of July. Unfortunately the fall in October was singularly scanty, and, as a consequence, the late rice and the cold weather crops suffered. The inundation upon which the late rice largely depends was very low in Backerguuge, Furreedpore, and Mymensingh, but nevertheless that crop was a full average one in the division, taken as a whole; and in districts where it was short, it happened that a larger area than usual was sown with early rice, so that, generally speaking, the cultivators were remarkably fortunate. Though the yield of betel nuts was small, the price ran up from Rs. 6 to Rs. 16 per maund, which fully made up for any loss on that account.

4. *Public health.*—There was a remarkable immunity throughout the division from anything like a general epidemic of cholera, though the year preceding had been particularly fatal in this respect. As usual, however, in years of low inundation, fever was very prevalent, and caused as many deaths as the worst cholera epidemic. It is satisfactory to note that the Government cinchona febrifuge was reported by the native doctors to be very efficient as a remedy. This drug seems rapidly to be making its way, and will probably, if it can be produced in sufficient quantities at its present or any cheaper rate, prove a perfect God-send to the malarious districts of Bengal. Small-pox broke out in Dacca and in four thanas of Backergunge, but was in both cases speedily checked by vaccination and, the Commissioner adds, by inoculation. Mr. Lyall urges that vaccination should be made compulsory, as the only effectual way of preventing disease in tracts where inoculation is forbidden by law. The time is perhaps hardly come for compulsory vaccination in Eastern Bengal. The best hope of spreading vaccination at present lies in inducing the old inoculators to work as vaccinators under Government protection and encouragement. A zemindar would often do as much good among his tenantry by employing vaccinators and encouraging his people to protect themselves from small-pox, as by contributing to dispensaries. Magistrates might take opportunities of suggesting this to influential and liberal native gentlemen, of whom the Dacca Division boasts so many.

5. *Material condition of the people.*—The year was to the cultivating classes, who in Eastern Bengal form the bulk of the people, a season of extraordinary prosperity. They had good crops both of rice and jute, and realised extremely high prices. The non-agricultural classes and the small landlords may have suffered to some extent (for with the rise in the price of rice all other articles of food went up), but the fact that they have been able to stand such a dear market so long, and so well, proves that they too are not without resources. The enormous amount of money which has been poured into the

country for the purchase of grain must indeed have percolated through nearly all grades of society in one way or another. The district of Furreedpore was perhaps the worst off, the crop there having been rather short, but even here the Collector describes the people as fairly prosperous, well clothed, and well housed. The Mahomedan sub-divisional officer of Kishoregunge points to the improved houses, better clothes, and richer jewellery, but especially the greater number of wives of the peasantry, as incontestible proofs of their material well-being. In Dukhin Shahbazpore, devastated as it was by the cyclone and storm-wave, the people were able to support themselves by the sale of their ornaments until the crop was ripe, and from the time that the early rice began to be cut in August 1877, they continued steadily to improve. Mr. Gupta, the Assistant Magistrate in charge of Perozepore, himself a native of Bengal, shows that, but for his recklessness and prodigality in times of plenty, the Backergunge ryot would be even better off than he is. In proof of this he refers to the increase in the number of fairs held in the ryots' idle season between January and May. "At these fairs" (he says) "everything that can be wanted either as a necessity or a luxury can be found, from earthen pots to Keating's cough lozenges. The ryots spend a lot of money on useless things, instead of laying it up for a rainy day; but in spite of this and similar extravagances, it is clear they had laid by enough to keep them for some months after the great calamity of 1876, and I do not know that much more can be expected. They live in great comfort in homesteads of 4 to 5 beegahs, surrounded by a moat and ridge, the only approach to which is a raised road leading to the river, lined on both sides by cocoanut, date, and other fruit trees; they have an outer house where the ryot transacts his business, receives visitors, and puts up his guests for the night, and as many inner houses as the wants of his family require; the whole being surrounded by a thick plantation of betel and cocoanut trees, which not only gives seclusion, but also is a source of great profit, so much so that many families support themselves on the produce of their homestead gardens."

6. *Emigration and movements of the people.*—Among a peasantry so prosperous as that of Eastern Bengal, able to employ in the fields all the landless laborers of the division, and requiring large annual drafts of laborers from up-country to supplement their local supply, emigration is of course generally unknown. Twenty coolies for tea gardens were, however, recruited during the year in Bickrampore—an unprecedented event. There was the usual annual influx of labour from Behar. Indeed the numbers crowding to Mymensingh are said to have been greater than in any previous year. The only other symptom of emigration noticed is the removal of many of the Tipperah hill-men who had settled in British territory, and are now drawing back again owing to the greater restrictions recently placed on illicit distillation.

7. *Prices of food and labour.*—The prices of food were throughout the year extremely high. The range of price for common rice was as follows:—

	Highest. Seers per rupee.	Lowest. Seers per rupee.	Average.
Dacca	$11\frac{13}{16}$	$22\frac{14}{16}$	$16\frac{10}{16}$
Furreedpore	$11\frac{8}{16}$	20	$15\frac{8}{16}$
Backergunge	11	17	$12\frac{16}{16}$
Mymensingh	12	$26\frac{8}{16}$	$18\frac{3}{16}$
Tipperah	$11\frac{8}{16}$	19	$16\frac{10}{16}$

The wages of labour have not materially risen, except in Backergunge, where the effect of the mortality from the cyclone and subsequent cholera made laborers scarce.

8. *Mines and manufactures.*—The only noticeable matter under this heading is the development of the fish-curing trade at Goalundo. A special bonded enclosure has been formed within which curing is carried on upon an improved system. From 1,362 maunds of fish in 1875 and 4,835 maunds in 1876, the outturn of the depôt rose to upwards of 11,000 maunds in 1877. In the year 1877, 28,502 maunds of salt fish were despatched by rail from Goalundo to Calcutta, and it is satisfactory to know that the Calcutta Health Officer considers the fish turned out from the curing depôt at Goalundo to be far superior to that cured on the old native method.

9. *Trade and Commerce.*—The exports of 1877-78 were unprecedentedly large. From Dacca and Naraingunge alone 11,19,586 maunds of rice were carried away—two-thirds by steamers and the rest by country boats. Besides this, Backergunge sent 25,64,200 maunds to Calcutta direct. The total export of the division is supposed to have been over four millions of maunds. At present stocks are almost dangerously low, but prospects are so good that no real anxiety is felt. The export of jute from Dacca was also the largest known, 22,86,400 maunds having been sent from Naraingunge and Dacca up to the 31st December 1877. The carrying power of the Eastern Bengal Railway was quite unequal to the demand, and many large shippers are said to have this year made extensive arrangements for boats, while one has determined to ship from Chittagong. The trade in hides and seeds was also brisk. It is calculated that in payment for rice and jute alone 21½ millions of rupees came into the division. The Commissioner urges strongly the propriety of doubling the Eastern Bengal line to enable it to cope with the traffic, and anticipates great results for the Dacca and Mymensingh Railway when completed; the development of the coal and limestone of the Garo Hills being not the least important of the anticipated results. The establishment of joint-stock companies, managed by native directors, is a very interesting feature in the history of the year. There appear to be three such companies in Mymensingh with capitals of Rs. 50,000, Rs. 20,000, and Rs. 70,000 respectively. Mymensingh will remain under a great disadvantage in respect of trade until the railway is constructed. It has an enormous amount of produce to get rid of, and the river which forms its main communication with the great trade marts has silted up.

10. *State of public feeling.*—The Commissioner states that the Russo-Turkish war undoubtedly excited a large amount of attention, the sympathies of Hindus and Mahomedans alike being with the Turks. The latest telegrams were daily hawked about the streets of Dacca. The Vernacular Press Act gave rise to a good deal of talk among those affected by it. The benefits of the Land Registration Act are beginning to be generally recognized, and the Public Works Cess, though of course not popular, has been paid without objection. The chief trouble of the year has been the pressure of high prices upon the non-agricultural class. The better classes of Dacca and Mymensingh are rejoicing in the prospect of their railway. The Mahomedan Registration Act was a failure, being unpopular with the majority, and having against it the influence of both moollas and zemindars.

11. *Public Press.*—One newspaper is published in Mymensingh and six at Dacca. The sub-divisional officers, who are chiefly native gentlemen, are unanimous in declaring that the Vernacular Press has no influence whatever in the interior. The tone of the Dacca native papers is similar to that of the Vernacular Press generally. Their columns abound in free criticism of the acts of Government, expressed frequently in most offensive language, but more, the Commissioner thinks, from ignorance of how to write strongly without being abusive than from disloyal intention. The sub-divisional officer of Bamunkand says that he does not believe that 50 persons in this sub-division, with a population of 400,000, ever see a paper. The Kishoregunge sub-divisional officer says that when papers are taken in it is more for show than for actual reading.

12. *Police and crime.*—It is satisfactory to learn that all the district officers agree that the Chowkidari Act has improved the status of the village watch, which is now better paid and more useful than before. In the regular police the *personnel* of the upper grades is favourably spoken of, and serious crime is said to be fairly dealt with on the whole. The Lieutenant-Governor is not, however, satisfied with the criminal administration of Backergunge. The people of Backergunge are the most violent and reckless of human life of all the people of Bengal. That district has always enjoyed an unenviable notoriety for crimes of lawless violence, and of 25 cases of riot with murder which occurred in the division during 1877, 12 were in Backergunge. In murders also it led the way (59 out of 116), and the same in culpable homicide (23 out of 64). Dacoity also increased, and altogether the district was in a most unsatisfactory state. Its condition has formed the subject of special correspondence, and measures have been

adopted with the view of strengthening the criminal administration, which have already commenced to show favourable results. In Dukhin Shahbazpore a curious phase of crime developed itself in the form of illegal force resorted to in order to coerce those widows who had survived the cyclone into marriage with the assailants. So many more women than men had been drowned, that difficulties naturally arose, which the temper of the Backergunge peasant led him to solve in his usual violent way.

13. *Civil Justice.*—The civil courts are all said to be overworked, and the delays in disposal of suits are a constant subject of complaint. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently given the High Court the means of increasing the staff of Moonsiffs very considerably. In the matter of enhancement of rent, the Moonsiffs are said to be generally against the landlord : for instance, in one sub-division, out of 90 suits brought, 52 were dismissed, in spite of the fact that landlords only go into court as a last resource. The Commissioner would make over the disposal of enhancement questions to the revenue officers, and this is in fact the object of a Bill now pending before the Bengal Council. It may be open to doubt, however, whether the revenue establishments are strong enough to cope with the amount of work likely to be thrown upon them in Eastern Bengal. The Commissioner also draws attention to the difficulty an auction purchaser experiences from the practice of giving him only nominal possession of the property purchased. The civil courts seldom attempt to give actual possession if there is the least show of opposition, and do not apply for the protection of the Magistrate or Police when their orders are practically set at defiance. The result affects the suitor, not the court. The suitor in Eastern Bengal then takes the law into his own hands, and the Magistrate is called in for other purposes. This is in fact a very serious state of things, which has come specially and directly under the Lieutenant-Governor's notice in a recent case. The High Court will be invited to consider whether anything can be done to remedy matters.

14. *Matters connected with the land.*—The relations of landlords and tenants have been outwardly quiet, but it is stated that in many cases the ryots are withholding rents, while the zemindars are waiting the passing of the Bill for providing a more summary procedure in rent suits. In the Government estates khas management is said to be a failure in the case of changing churs, which can only be managed and settled by resident farmers. This question will be dealt with in connection with the land revenue report.

15. *Excise and stamps.*—Excise gave an increased revenue of Rs. 27,406, with a satisfactory decrease in the consumption of both opium and ganja. The improvement of the revenue was due to higher prices. The stamp revenue increased by Rs. 2,14,975, a good sign of the prosperity of the division.

16. *Education.*—The number of schools has risen by 112, and of pupils by 3,137, notwithstanding a decrease of pupils in Furreedpore, owing, it is said, to the high prices, and in the Dacca returns owing to the exclusion of *tols*. The chief increase is in Backergunge, indicating that the effects of the cyclone are ceasing to be felt. All districts except Furreedpore show an increase in female pupils, which are now 5,023 against 4,270 in the year before. The number of Mahomedan pupils has increased by 2,526, and they did better in the scholarship examinations; but looking to the great numbers of the Mahomedan population, their proportion to Hindoos in the upper and middle schools is very unsatisfactory.

17. *Committees.*—The Commissioner very truly remarks that the interest local committees take in their work is generally in proportion to their responsibility. If the members are at all judiciously chosen and have real work to do, they generally do it very fairly. The Road Cess and Municipal Committees have as a rule shewn much interest in their duties, while the Education Committees take generally none. The Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to think, that for this last fact the Magistrates have themselves to blame. There is ample educational work still for the Committees to do if they are encouraged to take it up. The interest which is sometimes taken by native gentlemen in local matters is well exemplified in the following extract from the report, which the Lieutenant-Governor has noticed with much pleasure :—" The (leading) Municipal Commissioners of Mooktagacha are the Alapsing zemindars. They have not only taxed themselves heavily, but have made further contributions to the funds in money,

and have devoted their time to the improvement of Mooktagacha, converting it from a swamp and a jungle into a well-drained collection of houses supplied with an excellent tank. In Sherepore the improvements have been more gradual, as money has not been available to such an extent; but the improvements are nevertheless real and visible, and are chiefly due to the exertions of a resident zemindar, Baboo Har Chunder Chowdry." At the same time the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to find how often Committees are to be found who show a lamentable indifference to the work entrusted to them. On a late occasion the Lieutenant-Governor offered to give a very large grant to a Road Cess Committee if they would accept the terms which he suggested to them, and which they verbally approved of. Yet none of the members could be induced to attend a meeting called to formally consider the matter the day the Lieutenant-Governor left the station. Some of those most interested in the work declined to remain for only 12 hours more in the sudder station for the purpose. The consequence was that there was no quorum, and a work to which the inhabitants attached the greatest importance remains in suspense.

18. *Conduct of zemindars.*—The Dacca district has suffered a loss in the death of Rajah Kali Narain Rai, who both in public and in private life was a man deserving of the highest praise. To Nawabs Abdool Ghani and Ahsanoolah the town of Dacca owes a debt of gratitude. In Mymensingh the Alapsing zemindars, Raj Surjakant Acharjea, and several others are specially mentioned, and generally the zemindars in the district are said to have lived on good terms with their tenantry and one another during the past year. The one exception was Baboo Mohim Chunder Roi Chowdry, who is said to have made over the "miscellaneous collections" of his estate to his amlah, which they were to realise in lieu of pay—an idea which speedily led to very serious results. The Magistrate had to intervene, and a barrister has now been engaged by the zemindar to manage the estate. It is not stated whether this gentleman is to be remunerated in the same way, or whether the objectionable system has been changed. The estates of the Maharajah of Tipperah are reported to be badly managed. Rai Annoda Prashad Rai Bahadoor on the other hand is favourably spoken of.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT OF THE RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 24th September 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The General Administration Report of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division for 1877-78.

The report is submitted by the Officiating Commissioner, Mr. W. S. Wells. Lord Ulick Browne was in charge of the division throughout the year.

2. *Annual tours.*—The Commissioner and most of the district officers appear to have been sufficiently active in moving about the interior of their jurisdictions. Mr. D'Oyly, the Collector of Rajshahye, was, however, decidedly remiss in this respect, and Mr. Livesay, in Rungpore, also cut his tour somewhat short. It is stated generally that the sub-divisional officers visited the greater portion of their sub-districts. It would have been more satisfactory to know how long each was out in camp.

3. *Weather and crops.*—The rainfall in every district, except Julpigoree and Darjeeling, was in excess of that of 1876-77. As compared with the average of former years, it is said to have been deficient in Dinagepore, Bogra, Julpigoree and Darjeeling, while it was in excess in Rungpore, Rajshahye and Pubna. The average fall of former years should have been shown in the table, with a note of the number of years on which it is taken for each district. It is impossible to gather from the report whether the distribution of the rainfall was favourable or the reverse, as in one sentence it is said that "the distribution of rain was fairly seasonable in every district except Julpigoree," while a few lines further on the Commissioner states that "the year was characterised by a very irregular distribution of heat and rain, the rainfall being excessive when much was not required, and deficient when most needed."

4. The rice crop appears to have been full, or up to the average, in Dinagepore, Rungpore, Rajshahye, and Bogra. In Pubna the late rice suffered from deficient inundation, and in Julpigoree both early and late rice gave a short outturn. In Darjeeling also there was partial failure. The jute crop was everywhere good except in Julpigoree. Tobacco in Rungpore yielded only an average crop, and in Julpigoree the outturn was decidedly short. The yield of indigo was good, especially in Rajshahye, where the plants did not suffer as they often do from a too sudden rise of the Ganges. Sugarcane yielded well in Rungpore; badly in Bogra. The cold-weather crops were generally below the average, except in Pubna and Rajshahye. The crop of ganja was decidedly poor.

The report professes to state for most districts the area under cultivation for rice, jute, tobacco, and indigo, as also the average yield per acre of each of these crops. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot, however, place such confidence in these figures as to venture to reproduce them as a whole. Some of them are certainly open to very serious doubt. Thus the average yield of paddy in Rungpore is given at 10 to 12 maunds per acre, though the early rice is said to have been a good crop, and the late rice at least an average one. The special statistical enquiries made in Rungpore showed 21 maunds of paddy to be the average outturn of one-crop land, 30 maunds the average of two-crop lands, and 15 maunds the average of land growing rice and other crops simultaneously. Mr. Otley's "Note on rice statistics," and Mr. Macdonnell's Examination of the food-grain supply of Rungpore both go to show that 10 to 12 maunds is an unduly low estimate. The figures given in the report for the outturn of rice in other districts are but little more reliable. The figures of the outturn of jute are in some instances so aburd, as only to be explained by carelessness in copying, as where Pubna is said to have had 5,470 acres under jute, giving an outturn of 10,83,750 maunds, or 198 maunds per acre. The outturn in Rajshahye is put at 30 maunds an acre, which, as the Commissioner says, 'seems high.' The Jute Commission thought about 15 maunds an acre a fairly high estimate. For Bogra the report itself gives something over 8 maunds an acre, and for Rungpore about 12 maunds. It was not worth while to burden the report with statistics of this unreliable description. The Lieutenant-Governor objected last year to the report being made up of a string of vague generalities; but he would rather have no statistics at all than those which are only misleading. At the same time it is only fair to acknowledge that in other sections of the report a good deal of useful information has been put together.

5. *Public health.*—The year was generally an unhealthy one, mainly owing to the abnormal prevalence of fever in a severe and fatal form. Cholera was severe at Serajgunge, where it broke out in an epidemic form in October among the floating population, of whom there were 20,000 to 30,000 gathered there at the time. It was checked by moving the boats to the main stream of the Jamoona, but spread to various parts of the district and caused many deaths. The disease also appeared in epidemic form in Bogra and the Gaibanda sub-division of Rungpore. Julpigoree was singularly free from the disease, and it had disappeared entirely from the Darjeeling tea gardens. The Collector of Dinagepore gives a melancholy account of the desertion of villages in the south-east of that district, owing to the repeated ravages of fever and cholera. It is stated that Sonthals and other immigrants are being brought in and settled on the lands in place of the former inhabitants;

and probably jungly races will stand a better chance of life there as long as fever only is the prevailing disease. In Rampore Beauleah and other parts of Rajshahye the same virulent type of fever committed great ravages, and people at once attributed it to the stoppage of drainage by the Northern Bengal State Railway, although the first 30 miles of this, which specially affected Rajshahye, had existed for years in the shape of the embankment of the old Nattore road. Pubna, Bogra, and Rungpore all suffered from fever in the same way. Measures are being taken to improve the drainage of the stations of Rungpore and Dinagepore, and the Public Works Department will be requested to direct a special enquiry into the drainage conditions of the whole tract affected by this fever, with a view to ascertain whether there has been any marked change of level, or any extensive silting up of natural channels which would account for the outbreak, or point to a remedy.

The success which has attended Dr. Lidderdale's vaccine operations has been very marked. Very few cases of small-pox were reported, and the disease has been practically almost stamped out in Bogra and Rajshahye, while 165,093 persons were vaccinated last year in Dinagepore.

6. *Material condition of the people.*—Notwithstanding their sufferings from fever and other maladies, the agricultural classes of this division are now extremely prosperous, and even the districts in which the crops were a little short got more than an ordinary money return, owing to the brisk demand for export to the south. The non-agricultural classes, especially the petty shop-keepers and men on fixed salaries, suffered from the rise in prices, but the artizans and those who work for wages were able to push up their rates of remuneration, which have indeed always in most parts of this division been tolerably high.

7. *Emigration.*—There is no emigration from the division. On the contrary, there is a constant demand for imported labour. Upwards of 10,000 coolies passed through *en route* for Dhubri and the tea districts. They suffered severely from cholera at first, but now that serais, hospitals, and medical attendance are provided at regular intervals from the Northern Bengal State Railway terminus up to Dhubri itself, the mortality should be kept down to a minimum. It is satisfactory to learn that the road between Rungpore and Dhubri is remarkably well furnished with supplies, moodies' shops existing every three miles or so, and more having been opened recently. The serais on the road between Rajmehal and the railway at Parbuttipore will shortly be put up and native doctors posted, as it appears that gangs of sirdari coolies are likely still to use that route. The usual immigration of labourers from the Sonthal Pergunahs took place in the cold weather, some 10,000 of them finding employment in Dinagepore alone, besides those working on the roads and railway. About 6,000 Nepalese and Dhangur coolies came into Julpigoree in the year. There are now about 25,000 Nepalese and Dhangur coolies working on tea gardens in the Hills and Terai.

8. *The Nekmurd Fair* drew together about 200,000 people in April, and was successful and free from epidemic. About 16,000 head of cattle were sold at high rates, 50 elephants (at an average price of 1,200 each), 180 hill ponies, and nearly 2,500 country ponies; 105 camels were sold, sacrificed at the shrine of a Mahomedan saint near the fair, and eaten; 150 big-tailed sheep from Cabul were also sold, but whether to improve the local breed or for purposes of sacrifice does not appear. Some information as to the sale of piece-goods, salt, &c., would have been interesting.

9. *Prices of food.*—Prices were everywhere abnormally high, owing to the unprecedented export. The average price in Dinagepore was 20 seers 14 chittacks a rupee. In Rajshahye the rates ranged from 17 to 21 seers, and have risen since the close of the year to 12 and 13. In Pubna the average was 15 seers, and at the close of the year 12 was the ruling rate. In Bogra also prices rose to 14 seers 10 chittacks in March, the average of the year being 20 seers 10 chittacks. In Rungpore the average was about 20 seers, prices rising at times to 16½ seers. In Julpigoree the average rate was 16 seers. In Darjeeling rice is always dear, and, as the Indian-corn crop failed, the market was abnormally high all round.

10. *Manufactures.*—There are 57 large silk filatures in Rajshahye and 100 small private looms: the large works employ 19,450 men and 500 women; the private looms about 3,000 persons. The annual outturn of silk is about 4,000 maunds. The past year was a better one for the trade than the year preceding, but the market had again become dull at its close. It is calculated that 80,000 acres are under mulberry in this district. There is still a little silk manufacture in Bogra, where 60 looms employ some 480 workmen. The area under indigo in Rajshahye was estimated for 1877-78 at 16,800 acres, and the outturn at 1,308 maunds. The relations of planters and ryots were satisfactory. In Pubna indigo seems to be dying out. The area cultivated last year was only 4,224 acres. In Rungpore the jotedars here and there cultivate the plant, the area taken up being about 13,300 acres and the produce 1,669 maunds. This class of small cultivation will probably take the place of large factories in many parts of Bengal. The outturn of tea in Darjeeling last year was 4,946,630lbs. as compared with 4,181,622lbs. in 1876-77. The number of gardens rose from 132 to 136. In the Western Dooars 12,732 acres have been already leased out for gardens, and 27 applications for grants are pending. The plant has only reached maturity in six gardens, over 303 acres, and the outturn was 33,119lbs. The opening out of the trans-Teesta tract in the Dumsong sub-division will afford a fresh field for planting enterprise. Nearly all the cinchona now grown in the hills is on the Government gardens. The Serajgunge Jute Company turned out 96,000 maunds of gunnies from their mills last year, and in the Julpigoree district 1,600,000 bags were manufactured, the demand being great for the purposes of rice trade. It is not stated whether gunny-weaving is practised in any other district, though from a subsequent paragraph it would seem that Bogra, at any rate, exports gunny-bags.

11. *Trade.*—The export trade of the division was very brisk during the year, especially in rice and jute. The value of the exports from Dinagepore is estimated at Rs. 80,94,100, and from Rungpore at Rs. 95,00,000. Dinagepore exported about 44,00,000 maunds of rice, half to Calcutta and half to the North-West and Behar. Rajshahye exported about 2,20,000 maunds, Bogra 5,00,000 maunds, Rungpore about 6,00,000 maunds. The jute exports of Dinagepore were estimated at a value of Rs. 11,18,058 for about five lakhs of maunds: Serajgunge took nearly 18 lakhs of maunds of jute for conversion into gunny-bags for re-export to Calcutta. Rungpore exported 14 lakhs of maunds; Bogra about one lakh of maunds of jute and one and a half lakhs of maunds of gunny-bags. The Rungpore export of tobacco was estimated to be six lakhs of maunds, valued at Rs. 30,00,000. Dinagepore and Julpigoree had also a considerable trade in this article. The trade in hides is said to be growing, especially in Rungpore and Bogra. Rajshahye deals largely in linseed and pulses. The chief imports of the division are salt, sugar, and piece-goods. The frontier trade with Nepal, Sikkim, Thibet, and Bhootan continues to improve slowly.

12. *Public feeling.*—The mass of the population is agricultural, and regards with indifference everything not immediately and personally affecting it. The better classes here and there showed some interest in the Turko-Russian war, leaning always to the side of the Turks. There are traces of a growing interest in local matters—village roads, the proper expenditure of the cess, and municipal improvements. The Collector of Rajshahye notes the increase of an unemployed, half-educated middle class, which is, he thinks, both useless and mischievous, looking only to Government service and discontented, because it is not provided for by the State. Mr. D'Oyly, however, observes—"As civilisation progresses new paths of industry will be opened out, and knowledge will lead the native youths to follow these paths and wean them from the idea that the only use of education is to prepare them for Government service." The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that Mr. D'Oyly's anticipations will in fact in time be realized. English education is year by year becoming more self-sustaining, though it is not yet in a condition to be left to itself. No doubt the hope of public employment was one of the main incentives used at first to encourage education; and when the supply of educated natives was more proportionate to the demand, a large number of those who had gone to some expense in educating their children were rewarded by seeing them obtain Government employment. Obviously with the present annual outturn of lads

from our schools who have received a certain amount of education, only a small fraction of them can be employed by Government, and there is not unnaturally some grumbling and discontent among the large class of young men, who, very often with an exaggerated idea of their own qualifications and attainments, find themselves unsuited for the callings followed by their fathers, and unable to obtain employment of a more intellectual kind. The only remedy for this is time. Necessity will eventually drive these young men to seek employment of a kind from which their early training and social prejudices at present make them shrink. Already trading companies are being formed with native shareholders and directors, and by degrees a number of new ambitions will spring up, which will divert the attention of the educated classes from the fixed idea of the public service. No doubt a mistake has been made in carrying English education down to too low a class of schools, which have been teaching English badly instead of teaching the vernacular well; but this is being gradually remedied. There are very few who would propose what amounts practically to withdrawing the civilising influences of English education from the people altogether to punish the foolish petulance of a small and disappointed class. The true remedy is to widen the basis and scope of education, so as to open up new fields for the energies of the literate classes. The Government is endeavouring to do this by fostering technical and special education.

The Land Registration Act is beginning to be appreciated and approved. The Act for the Voluntary Registration of Mohamedan Marriages seems to have met with more success than in the Dacca Division, but is still unpopular with zemindars, moollahs, and others who profited by the old state of things.

13. *Public press.*—There are only three vernacular newspapers published in the division, and one of these only appears at irregular intervals. The *Hindoo Ranjika*, which was one of the best of the local papers, is said to have abandoned its quiet and loyal tone, and to have got into the hands of writers who do their best to create feelings of discontent and class hatred between Europeans and Natives; and certainly the quotations made by Mr. D'Oyly bear out the impression. Fortunately it has only 200 subscribers.

14. *Police and crime.*—There was a marked decrease in both cognizable and non-cognizable crime in the year 1877 in nearly every district. It is particularly satisfactory to note that in Pubna this is said to have been brought about by a better understanding between landlords and tenants, and that throughout the division offences against public tranquillity, once so common, are now fast decreasing. It might be inferred, however, from the remarks made in a subsequent paragraph, that the present relations of landlord and tenant are rather those of truce than of established peace; for, in curious contradiction to his assertion of improved relations in paragraph 57, the Commissioner, in paragraph 73, describes Pubna as a "hotbed of slumbering discontent and distrust between landlord and tenant." In Rungpore also, the Collector says, the feeling between the zemindars and their ryots is every day becoming more complicated and unsatisfactory, and it is clear that the present improvement in the crime of the division may not prove lasting. From what the Lieutenant-Governor hears from other sources, however, he believes that the Collector takes an unreasonably gloomy view of the matter. The diminution of dacoity in Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Julpigoree is a noticeable feature in the return, and may be attributed not only to improved police, but to the general prosperity of those districts during the last few years. The bench system of trial has worked fairly well, especially in Dinagepore and Rungpore. The results in Dinagepore, which are particularly good (525 cases tried with 463 convictions and 211 acquittals) are due to the efficient assistance of Moulvie Mahomed Ali, the retired Government Pleader. In Rajshahye the system seems to have been badly worked, only 13 cases being disposed of in this way. Much of the improvement in the criminal administration is said to be due to the reorganization of the village watch under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870. There have been, and there are, difficulties in the way of the efficient working of this Act, but its general success is absolutely undeniable.

15. *Civil justice.*—In most of the districts the good harvests and high prices led, as usual, to increased litigation. In Dinagepore, however, this was checked by the extreme unhealthiness of the season and the consequent frequent

changes in the *personnel* of the subordinate courts. Complaints of delay are rife here as elsewhere, but the work in all the courts is said to be overwhelming.

16. *Land revenue administration.*—The revenue was realized with the usual ease in the permanently settled districts, the percentage of collections being—

Rungpore	99·46	Julpigoree	94
Dinagepore	98·62	Pubna	88·1
Bogra	98·26	Darjeeling	59
Rajshahye	97·6		

In Pubna the balances are due mainly from temporarily settled estates, and a large sum will have to be remitted. The balances in Julpigoree from ryotwari tracts have since been nearly realized. The collections in Darjeeling are attributed to the absence of the tehsildars on leave, but in fact the revenue system of this district is not satisfactory, and the Board will be requested to consider how it can best be put upon a legal footing. The collections from Government estates were everywhere satisfactory, except in Pubna, where, however, large remissions have to be made for diluvion.

The settlements of the Western Dooars and Darjeeling Terai made good progress, and the work under the Land Registration Act was diligently pushed on and is well advanced everywhere, except in Pubna, where peculiar difficulties have been felt from the extraordinary multiplicity of joint owners.

17. *Excise.*—The excise revenue increased by Rs. 45,430, of which Rs. 14,637 came from country spirits, Rs. 13,064 from ganja, Rs. 10,884 from opium, and Rs. 4,913 from imported liquors. The increase in the sale of country spirits is satisfactory, indicating as it does that the measures for stopping illicit distillation, so common in several districts of this division, have been partially successful. The increase from ganja may be partly due to a rise of price, but is partly also, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice, attributable to increased consumption in Rajshahye. The increased consumption of both opium and ganja has been recently met by a rise of duty. There is no doubt a great deal of truth in what the Commissioner says of the mischief done by the undue rise in the price of country spirits through the manipulation of the cliques who in several districts monopolise the existing licenses. The Collectors should do all they can to break up such monopolies, and the extension of the out-still system will do much to put an end to it. There are thousands of spirit-drinkers in this division, and it is better that they should use a cheap wholesome weak liquor in moderation than be driven to the consumption of deleterious drugs.

18. *Stamps.*—The returns show an increase of Rs. 53,891 in the stamp revenue of the division, chiefly in court fee stamps, owing to increased litigation and the work under the Land Registration Act. The increase in Pubna and Bogra is attributed "to the gradual settlement of disputes between landlords and tenants, regarding arrears of rent and other matters, and the consequent execution of a large number of kubooliyuts, pottahs, and kistbundee agreements." This hardly tallies with the Commissioner's previous description of Pubna as a "hotbed of slumbering discontent" between these two classes. The Collector and Commissioner seem, from the manner in which contradictory statements on this point alternate in the report, not to have been able to make up their minds as to the state of things in Pubna; and it is to be hoped that the Commissioner has occasionally made the mistake of accepting the unfortunate state of things notoriously existing in one or two estates for a general indication of the relations between landlord and tenant. It is very satisfactory to note an increase of Rs. 12,959 in the sale of postage stamps.

19. *Monetary arrangements.*—The brisk trade of the year led to marked activity in the receipts and issues of currency notes. They are largely used for purposes of remittance, and frequently command a premium in the bazars. The use of money orders is very limited, and, while some districts show an increase, others show a decrease in the year of review. The use of savings banks is confined to Government officers and persons about the courts. The Commissioner thinks they would be more freely resorted to if opened at sub-divisions and in the interior with improved facilities for deposits and drawing.

20. *Railways and communications.*—The Northern Bengal State Railway was opened for traffic between Sara and Julpigoree on the 18th January

1878, and has already taken much traffic from the roads and rivers of the division. There can be little doubt of its complete success when once completed and in full working order. There were complaints last year that its bank had prevented the full amount of inundation from reaching parts of Rajshahye and Bogra, but, as is pointed out by the Commissioner, the inundation was abnormally low at any rate, and the present year will give a better test of the adequacy of the waterways provided. In Rungpore the Dhubri emigration road was pushed on vigorously, and the arrangements for coolie traffic are well advanced. The road administration in Dinagepore, Pubna, and Julpigoree was weak and inefficient. Funds are scarce in Julpigoree, but in Pubna and Dinagepore some blame must attach to the district authorities. The attention paid to village roads in several districts is very satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to know upon what grounds the Commissioner states that "a good deal of useful road work was done in Rajshahye; the principal was the metalling of the Nattore Road, in which good progress was made." So far from this being the case, the roads which existed in Rajshahye years ago have been allowed to become impassable, and the metalling of the Nattore Road had not even been estimated for when the Lieutenant-Governor visited Rajshahye a few weeks back, though it was ordered two years ago, a state of things hardly consistent with the Commissioner's assurance.

21. *Education.*—In Dinagepore primary schools have increased, and a system of payment by results is being tried, but the number of middle English and vernacular schools has decreased. Altogether the district is very backward. In Rajshahye there was an increased attendance at primary schools, and middle and higher education seems also to be fairly flourishing: Pubna and Bogra also exhibit improved results. But in Rungpore there has been a serious decrease in primary schools and scholars, owing apparently to the working of an ill-considered system of payments by results, which has since been amended. Julpigoree shows some advance, but is still one of the most backward districts in a backward division. In Darjeeling neither the mission schools nor the primary schools in the Terai seem to flourish. Mr. Macfarlane is "beginning to despair of making anything of the children of the coolies on the tea gardens." The Deputy Commissioner should endeavour to induce the planters to co-operate with him in bringing about a more hopeful state of things. Of the station schools in Darjeeling itself, the Bhootea School is said to be promising, having twenty pupils on its rolls, and the Diocesan Girls' School is now showing signs of marked improvement.

22. *Wards' estates.*—There are 23 estates in charge of the Court of Wards in this division, and in nearly all the collections were satisfactory last year. Those which are still encumbered with debt are slowly improving. There has been a marked improvement in the management of the Chaklajat estates of the Cooch Behar Raj. The Commissioner calls attention to the manner in which the civil courts make over to the Collector, for management, estates ruined by the extravagance of the owners, and which there is no hope of managing creditably. This has been objected to by other Commissioners, and will be considered in connection with the Board's annual report on Wards' estates.

23. *Conduct of zemindars.*—The conduct of the zemindars has been good in every district save Pubna. In Rungpore, Baboo Nobin Chunder Roy Chowdry and Baboo Govind Lal Roy have both made handsome grants of land towards the improvement of the drainage of the town. Other zemindars have also subscribed liberally for this work. Baboo Nobin Chunder Roy Chowdry has also made a liberal grant of Rs. 20,000 towards the construction of an iron bridge over the Alikuri river. Mr. Taylor's description of the feuds and enmities of the zemindars of Pubna is a melancholy, though it is to be feared a true, picture. Baboo Saroda Prosad Gangooly, trustee of the Dwarkanath Tagore estates, alone receives favourable mention in this district.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 21st September 1878.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.	*Western Districts.*		
BURDWAN DIVN. 1	Burdwan. Sep. 21 '78	0·92	Weather—very sultry at times, but very good for the growing crops. The prospects of the crops are good.
	Culna ...	2·84	
	Cutwa ...	0·80	
	Bood-Bood ...	0·71	
	Raneegunge ...	2·40	
	Jehanabad ...	0·83	
2	Bankoora, „ 21 „	0·67	Weather—very trying; moist heat both by day and night. The crops still promise favourably. The *chali* and *tetka* rice crops are being reaped and promise a good outturn.
3	Beerbhoom, „ 21 „	1·28	Particulars not furnished.
4	Midnapore, „ 21 „	0·06	Weather—very sultry. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable. Rain is much wanted at Ghatal.
5	Hooghly, „ 21 „	0·62	Weather—sunny and cloudy by turns. The *amun* crop is said to be thriving and seems generally hopeful. The cutting of *aus* still continues; threshing and winnowing are in progress. Jute and hemp are being gathered and prepared. Fever of a mild type is somewhat prevalent. Two cases of small-pox have been reported in Pearapore. Cholera has made its appears in Bally in Hooghly.
	Howrah, „ 23* „	1·35	Weather—seasonable. The *amun* crop promises well. Much of the land where the first seedlings were lost by flood has been replanted. Sugarcane is doing well.
	Moheshrakha ...	1·48	
	Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN. 6	24-Pergunnahs, Sep. 21 '78	0·91	Weather—hot and sultry; latterly unsettled. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable, but more rain is wanted. New *aus* has appeared in the bazar, but the price of rice has hardly fallen yet. A good deal of fever continues.
7	Nuddea, „ 21 „	0·51	Weather—very hot, with occasional drizzling rain and clouds spread over the atmosphere. The harvesting of the *aus* crop has been almost completed, with slight damage to it from the floods which came over the eastern part of Meherpore and other low places. The prospect of the *amun* crop is still fair. More rain is wanted in some parts of Bongong. The price of rice is everywhere high.
	Kooshtea ...	0·56	
	Meherpore ...	0·36	
	Chooadanga ...	0·32	
	Ranaghat ...	0·50	
	Bongong ...	0·33	
8	Jessore, „ 21 „	1·41	Weather—extremely hot till the morning of the 21st, when a fair shower fell and cooled the air. All crops promise well. The Collector has just returned from a tour in the Mahomedpore and Sulkhia thanas, from which the gloomy reports had been received, but found crops looking well almost without exception. In a few places the paddy has been submerged in the beels. The fever season has commenced and there is a good deal of sickness about.
	Jhenida ...	0·80	
	Magoora ...	3·44	
	Narail ...	1·32	
	Khoolna ...	1·17	
	Bagirhat ...	2·5	
9	Moorshedabad „ 21 „	1·00	Weather—hot, with occasional showers. Nothing new to report. The late rice continues to do well, and the reaping of the *aus*, a heavy crop, is nearly finished.
	Lalbagh ...	1·18	
	Rampore Hât ...	1·76	
	Jungypore ...	Nil	
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVNS. 10	Dinagepore, „ 20 „	0·22	Weather—hot and dry. A week of bright sunshine is doing great good to the *amun* crop. Prospects are extremely favourable. Prices are from 11 to 20 seers the rupee.
11	Rajshahye, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—very hot. The cutting of *aus* is finished. The fair weather has facilitated the threshing, winnowing and other operations connected with the *aus* crop. The *amun dhan* is said to be thriving. Common rice continues to be sold at 15 kutcha seers per rupee at Nattore, and at 16 or 17 seers in more remote parts of the district.
12	Rungpore, „ 20 „	Nil	The weather is extremely hot and the sun very powerful. The flood is now rapidly subsiding, and the strong sun has been most beneficial to the crops, the state and prospects of which have much improved in consequence during the last week. Public health is good.
	Gaibanda ...	1·78	
	Bagdogra ...	4·65	
	Kurigram ...	1·52	
13	Bogra, „ 21 „	Nil	The weather was very hot and sultry during the week. The inundation to the east has in a great measure again subsided. It is hoped that the *aus* crop in the east will not be a complete failure, though it will yield far below the average. *Amun* is reported to be thriving well. The price of rice continues much the same as before. Four cases of cholera were reported from Shariakandi on the 9th instant, and all proved fatal; otherwise the public health is good.
14	Pubna, „ 21 „	0·80	Weather—dry. The prospect of the *amun* crop continues good. Jute is now being cut everywhere. The rivers have begun to fall. Public health is good.

* Report of 23rd shows rainfall during week ending 21st.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)		
	Central Districts.—(Contd.)		
RAJSHAHYE & COOCH BEHAR DIVNS.—*contd.* 15	Darjeeling, Sep. 21 '78	0·67	Clear and fair days. The crops are progressing well. The *bhadoi dhan* in the Terai has been reaped and has yielded a fair outturn. The transplanting of *haimanta dhan* has been completed.
16	Julpigoree, „ 21 „	Nil	The transplanting of *haimanta dhan* is almost completed. The *bhadoi* harvest is almost over, and the crop is reported to be a full one. All other crops also are well reported on. The rains seem to have broken up, and this early cessation will probably injure the later crops.
	Cooch Behar, „ 19 „	0·90	The early portion of the week was rainy. There has been a break in the rains from the 13th. The latter days of the week were intensely hot and sultry. The general reports of the crops are good. The present hot weather is all that could be desired for the *haimanta* crop. Tobacco nurseries are being sown everywhere. The price of rice which has been very high is falling a little. General health is good.
	Dinhatta ...	10·69	
	Mathabhanga ...	5·05	
	Meckliguuge ...	7·47	
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN. 17	Dacca, Sep. 21 '78	1·52	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are fair.
	Moonsheegunge (for week ending 18th) ...	0·25	
	Manickgunge (for week ending 19th) ...	0·02	
18	Furreedpore, Sep. 21 '78	0·97	Weather—very hot. The state of the crops is good.
	Goalundo ...	0·70	
	Madaripore ...	0·22	
19	Backergunge, „ 19 „	1·62	Weather—intensely hot, with occasional showers. The prospects of the crops are favourable. The transplantation of *amun* is nearly completed. Prices continue unaltered. Health is good.
20	Mymensingh, „ 20 „	3·15	Weather—seasonably hot and close. The crops on the high lands are good, but in the low lands more or less injury has been caused by the floods which are only now receding.
21	Tipperah, „ 20 „	0·52	Heavy rains in Brahmunbaria sub-division in the beginning of the week. Very little rain at head-quarters. Weather very hot and oppressive; no wind. In the Brahmunbaria sub-division the *amun dhan* is threatened with injury from floods. In other parts of the district it is in good condition.
	Brahmunbaria ...	5·20	
	Chandpore ...	0·80	
CHITTAGONG DIVS. 22	Chittagong, „ 19 „	3·28	Occasional thunder-showers. The state and prospects of the crops are very good. Rice is cheap, but the common folk are in difficulties for money to buy with.
23	Noakholly, „ 19 „	1·82	Weather—very hot and oppressive during the latter half of the week. The reaping of the early rice crop is nearly completed. Transplantation of the *amun* crop continues. Prospects are favourable.
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 17 „	5·55	Some rain has fallen during the week. Weather cloudy and sunny alternately. The harvesting of the joom paddy crop still continues. The fall of rain during the week has done much good to the crop of the plough cultivators, but has caused some damage to the cotton pods.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 19 „	4·98	The weather has been very hot during the week. The rainfall continues to be very favourable for the *amun* crop which is doing well everywhere.
	BEHAR.		
PATNA DIVN. 25	Patna, Sep. 21 '78	0·16	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are very good. Prices are falling.
	Barh ...	0·62	
	Behar ...	1·71	
26	Gya, „ 21 „	1·16	The sky was at times cloudy and at other times clear during the week. The maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 96·5°. *Murwa* has been almost reaped, and the transplantation of the *aghani* rice has been completed. Ploughing for the *rubbee* crop is going on. The public health is generally good.
	Aurungabad ...	0·35	
	Nowada ...	2·20	
27	Shahabad, „ 21 „	0·79	Sky generally clear. Occasional storms. Temperature high. The prospects of the winter rice crop continue favourable in most parts of the district, but rain is urgently wanted. There has been a slight fall in prices. Cholera is still prevalent in the Durgauty outpost.
28	Durbhunga, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—very hot and close. The *bhadoi* crops are being harvested, and a good outturn is expected. The prospects of the *aghani* rice crop continue favourable.
29	Mozufferpore, „ 21 '78	Nil	Weather—intensely hot and oppressive. The reaping of the *bhadoi* crops still continues. The rice crop is in very good condition, but on the high lands it now wants more rain.
	Hajeepore ...	0·23	
	Seetamurhee ...	Nil	

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)		
	PATNA.—(*Contd.*)		
30	Sarun, Sep. 21 '78	0·21	Weather—sunny and cloudy by turns; east and west wind. The weather during the week has been most favourable for getting in the *bhadoi* harvest which is now nearly completed. An average outturn is expected. But for the rice good rain is now much wanted. Prices of the coarser grains are rapidly falling. Fever and cholera are still prevalent.
	Sewan ...	Nil	
	Gopalgunge ...	1·35	
31	Chumparun, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—very hot and close during the last part of the week. The prospects of the crops continue excellent. Prices are falling in consequence of much of the new *makai*, &c., and early rice having come into the market.
	BHAGULPORE DIVISION.		
32	Monghyr, „ 21 „	0·06	There has been a little rain, but more is expected. The crops are all doing well, except the early *janera*, which is a light crop in Jamui.
	Begusarai ...	0·09	
	Jamui ...	0·58	
33	Bhagulpore, „ 21 „	0·88	Weather—hot, but cloudy. Thermometer over 90° in the house. The state and prospects of the crops are excellent.
34	Purneah, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—exceedingly sultry. Light winds from the east. Heavy clouds seem to promise rain. The state and prospects of the crops are generally good. Some change has been done by the inundation in the east and south-west of the district.
	Kissengunge ...	3·21	
	Arrareah ...	Nil	
35	Maldah, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—fine. Heat most oppressive. The prospects of the crops are unaltered from last week. Rivers have fallen. Fever is still prevalent.
36	Sonthal Perghs., „ 22* „	0·60	After a break of several days' very hot, bright weather, rain has come on again. It was raining at the time of report. Between Doomka and Rampore Hât Indian-corn is a 14-anna or bumper crop. Except in Godda and Rajmehal, it is 12 or 13 annas everywhere else. More accurate estimates are being made. All small grains are as good as possible, and so far the prospects of *aghani* rice are as good as possible; but then at this date in 1873 prospects were still extremely good. The critical season is just beginning.
	Deoghur ...	0·40	
	Godda ...	2·74	
	Jamtara ...	2·50	
	Rajmehal ...	0·31	
	Pakour ...	1·47	
	ORISSA.		
	ORISSA DIVN.		
37	Cuttack, Sep. 21 '78	1·62	Weather—fine and hot, with heavy showers. The rainfall in the Sudder and Kendrapara sub-divisions is sufficient for agricultural purposes, but more rain is required in Jajpore sub-division. However, the *sarad* crop is in excellent condition and the *beali* harvesting is going on favourably.
38	Pooree, „ 19 „	7·41	Weather—cloudy and hot. Rain fell in all parts of the district during the week, and did much good to the *sarad* rice crop. *Beali* and *mandia* are being reaped. In the Chilka tracts rain fell, but it is reported that more is wanted there. The state of Sathpara is better since last reported. Common rice sells at 10½ to 14$\frac{7}{16}$ seers for the rupee. A native vessel is waiting for cargo in Pooree Roads. Public health is good.
	Khoorda ...	2·24	
39	Balasore, „ 20 „	3·07	More rain has fallen and the weather appears to have been seasonable throughout the district. The transplantation of the paddy is completed and the prospects of the crop are generally good. There is a bad outbreak of rinderpest among the cattle.
	CHOTA NAGPORE.		
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, Sep. 20 '78	2·53	Weather—seasonable. Alternate sunshine and rain. No change to report. Everything is promising well up to date, and bumper crops of all kinds may be expected. Cholera is steadily diminishing.
41	Lohardugga, „ 21 „	1·44	Weather—seasonable, with rain and sunshine alternating. Indian-corn has yielded an overflowing crop in most places. *Gora* has been mostly housed and has given excellent returns. All other crops promise well, and a bumper harvest may be expected if the rains continue another fortnight. Fever is still prevalent.
	Palamow ...	0·75	
42	Singbhoom, „ 20 „	3·03	Weather—seasonable. There have been heavy showers almost every day, besides lots of sunshine, and the mornings are becoming cool and pleasant. The crops are all that can be wished. The reaping of the *gora dhan*, *mugh*, Indian-corn, *til*, &c., is still going on with very satisfactory results, and the *rubbee* crops are being sown. The price of dhan varies from 16 to 24 seers per rupee. Fever still prevails, and many deaths from dysentery have been reported during the week.
43	Manbhoom, „ 21 „	2·38	Weather—favourable. The reports received from the police are generally favourable both as regards the *bhadoi* harvest and the low land crops on the ground. The Deputy Commissioner has, however, been lately on a visit to some small pergunnahs in the west of the district, where he found that considerable injury had been done to the *bhadoi* harvest, excepting Indian-corn, by an insect. The low land crops are somewhat backward, and those which belong to the poorer classes are in great need of weeding, which the owners are too poor to pay for. There has been a good deal of distress in these pergunnahs which is in course of relief.

* Report of 22nd shows rainfall during week ending 21st.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 24th September 1878.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD, AND SALT IN THE UNDERMENTIONED DISTRICTS OF BENGAL FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH SEPTEMBER 1878.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																		
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.															
1	Burdwan	A 11 4	11 8	13 0	20 0	25 8	30 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	12 12	12 12	13 12	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 11 8	11 8	13 12	16 0	16 0	24 0	14 0	12 8	15 0	15 8	15 0	17 0	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 11 0	11 0	13 8	13 0	12 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	12 4	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	D ...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Howrah	10 12	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	10 0	9 0	10 8	11 8	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	11 0	11 6	12 0	13 5	13 5	23 0	5 11	5 11	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	E ...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 4	8 4	9 0	9 4	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	F 11 7	11 7	13 5½	16 0	16 0	32 0	9 7	9 2	9 12	10 0	10 0	10 10	...	...	...
8	Jessore	G 10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 8	13 0	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	H 12 0	12 0	14 8 to 15 0	...	...	32 0	10 0	9 4	9 8 to 10 0	11 8	11 4	10 8 to 12 0	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore	I 10 13	10 13	13 0	12 4	12 0	25 0	10 3	10 13	16 12	12 0	12 0	19 3	...	...	...
11	Rajshahye	...	12 0	14 4	18 8	18 12	40 0	8 4 to 9 12	8 4 to 9 12	9 12 to 12 9	11 4 to 13 8	10 8 to 13 8	14 4	...	...	...
12	Rungpore	J 8 9½	8 9½	15 0	...	...	...	9 6	9 0	12 1½	12 0	11 13½	15 12 to 18 0	...	...	...
13	Bogra	...	12 0	12 6	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 8	12 0	11 4	15 12	...	...	...
14	Pubna	K 12 12	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	8 0	11 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	...
15	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	...	...	...
16	Julpigoree	L 8 0	8 8	11 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 1	10 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.															
17	Dacca	M 10 12	11 4	10 0	20 0	20 0	35 8	8 12	10 0	10 0	10 12	11 4	12 4	...	...	...
18	Furreedpore	N 13 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...
19	Backergunge	O ...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 12	9 0	8 12	9 4	11 0	...	...	...
20	Mymensingh	P 9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 12	9 4	9 4	13 0	...	...	...

A In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12½ seers, barley 18½ to 26 seers, best rice 10 to 12$\frac{11}{16}$ seers, common rice 11 to 13$\frac{9}{16}$ seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.

B In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 11 to 14 seers, common rice 12½ to 15 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 34 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.

C In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 11 to 13 seers, common rice 11½ to 14½ seers, and gram 9½ to 13½ seers.

D In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 seers, barley 17 seers, best rice 7½ to 8½ seers, common rice 9 to 11 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.

E In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 11½ seers, barley 13½ to 14½ seers, best rice 6½ to 7 seers, common rice 8½ to 13½ seers, and gram 10 to 10½ seers.

F In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 20 to 20$\frac{8}{16}$ seers, best rice 7 to 11 seers, common rice 10$\frac{1}{16}$ to 13 seers, and gram 11 to 13 seers.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th September 1878.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	400 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	19 8	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	13 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 8	8 12	8 8	Midnapore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 8 to 14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 8	14 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	...	25 0	11 0	11 6	14 8	64 0	64 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	14 4	90 0	100 0	85 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 7	17 4	100 0	100 0	90 0	9 5	9 6	9 6	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	18 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	17 0 to 20 0	100 0	120 0	120 0	7 8 to 9 8	8 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 13	16 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	22 8	160 0 to 200 0	160 0 to 200 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	8 1	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	11 10	15 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 10	8 4	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	11 4	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna.
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	5 0	6 8	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0	4 8	5 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 6	54 0	54 0	91 6	7 1	6 3	7 5	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 7	12 4	106 0	106 0	80 0	8 14	8 14	9 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	11 4	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 12	Mymensingh.

G In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 9 to 12 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
H In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 16 to 29 seers, best rice 9¾ to 11 seers, common rice 12½ to 13 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
I In Roygunge the prices are as follow :—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 14 seers, and gram 10 seers.
J In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12½ to 21 seers, best rice 7½ to 10 seers, and common rice 9 to 12 seers.
K In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 6½ seers, common rice 8½ seers, and gram 10 seers.
L In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 5 to 8 seers, common rice 8 to 13⅓ seers, and gram 8 seers.
M In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8⅓ to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 11 seers, and gram (at Naraingunge) 9¾ seers.
N In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 11 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.
O In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 7½ to 9 seers, common rice 9 to 10¾ seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.
P In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 6 to 9 seers, common rice 9 to 11 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under-

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
21	Chittagong	Q 8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...
22	Noakholly	R ...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	10 8	13 0	...	...	...
23	Tipperah	10 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 6	10 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	7 0	7 5	10 5	...	...	...	8 5	9 0	14 5	12 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
25	Patna	13 8	12 12	16 8	16 0	15 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	11 8	13 0	...	...	...
26	Gya	S 11 4	11 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	9 12	14 8	...	...	...
27	Shahabad	T {12 4 to 13 4}	{10 12 to 12 0}	17 0	{19 0 to 20 0}	14 8	26 0	{9 8 to 10 0}	{8 12 to 10 0}	11 8	{10 8 to 12 0}	{10 8 to 10 12}	13 8	...	...	...
28	Durbhunga	U 12 8	12 8	16 8	22 0	16 8	27 8	10 4	9 12	12 8	11 8	11 8	13 8	...	...	...
29	Mozufferpore	V 12 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...
30	Sarun	12 4	11 8	13 8	20 0	14 0	21 0	6 12	6 0	8 0	11 0	9 8	12 8	...	...	...
31	Chumparun	W 11 8	12 0	17 8	19 0	17 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...
32	Mongbyr	X 13 1	12 6	16 8	13 6	15 2	29 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	10 5	9 9	11 10	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore	Y 12 0	11 6	13 4	15 2	15 2	30 4½	9 3	9 7	10 3½	11 6	10 12	12 10	...	...	...
34	Purneah	Z {12 0 to 13 0}	{12 8 to 14 0}	{15 0 to 17 0}	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	{13 0 to 15 0}	{13 0 to 15 0}	{13 0 to 16 0}	{17 0 to 20 0}	...	...	...
35	Maldah	12 8	12 8	15 0	...	...	32 0	10 0	10 8	14 0	11 0	12 8	14 8	...	...	28 0
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Z1 9 0	9 0	13 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	12 0	11 8	11 0	14 8	...	...	...
	ORISSA.															
37	Cuttack	7 4	9 3	12 13	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	7 14	13 12*	13 12	12 7	...	...	...
38	Pooree	Z2 7 4	7 14	10 8	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	7 14	10 8	10 8	11 13	...	...	...
39	Balasore	7 0	7 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	14 8	16 0	14 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*															
40	Hazareebagh	Z3 9 8	9 0	17 0	...	12 0	...	8 8	8 8	12 0	10 8	10 8	16 8	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	Z4 8 0	8 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	{9 8 to 11 0}	10 0	{20 0 to 24 0}	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	9 0	9 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	36 0	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	Z5 10 8	10 8	15 0	...	...	30 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...

* In the interior the price of common rice is from 15½ to 21 seers.
Q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 6 to 9 seers, and common rice 10 to 14 seers.
R In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 12 seers, and common rice 10 to 16 seers.
S In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 14 seers, barley 15 to 18 seers, common rice 12 to 12½ seers, and gram 10¾ to 13½ seers.
T In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11½ to 13 seers, barley 14 to 15 seers, best rice 7½ to 8½ seers, common rice 9½ to 11¼ seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 19 seers, and gram 10½ to 11 seers.
U In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11½ to 14 seers, barley 15 to 25 seers, best rice 8 to 12 seers, common rice 10½ to 13 seers, murwa 20 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 30 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.
V In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10½ to 17½ seers, barley 12 to 27 seers, best rice 7½ to 14 seers, common rice 10 to 14½ seers, lesser millets 15 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 to 40 seers, and gram 10 to 20 seers.
W In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11½ to 15 seers, barley 15 to 20 seers, best rice 8½ to 12 seers, common rice 10 to 15 seers, lesser millets 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 30 seers, and gram 10½ to 13 seers.
X In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11·40 to 13⅔ seers, barley 15·75 to 16½ seers, best rice 8½ to 8·50 seers, common rice 9·46 to 11·7 seers, great millet 16 to 16·80 seers, lesser millets 17·7 to 31·50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19·95 to 23 1/16 seers, and gram 11·55 to 14 1/16 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th September 1878.

mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th September 1878.—(Contd.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		Eastern Districts—(Contd.)
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	6 0	8 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	7 1½	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	14 8	27 8	13 0	12 12	19 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	...	...	25 0	18 0	...	26 0	18 0	30 0	11 8	11 4	24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya.
20 0 to 21 0	13 0 to 14 8	...	12 8	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 8 to 12 0	10 12 to 11 4	18 0	140 0	160 0	140 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	22 0	16 8	26 4	28 8	17 8	26 4	11 0	12 0	22 0	121 0	165 0	176 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Durbhunga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	12 0	22 8	11 0	11 0	20 0	140 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mozufferpore.
...	...	...	20 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	20 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	8 8	Sarun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	16 0	28 0	11 0	12 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	8 0	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	24 1	17 8	30 4	12 6	13 6	22 0	168 0	126 0	126 0	8 9	8 4	8 4	Monghyr.
...	...	...	...	...	...	25 4	20 3	22 11	12 10	13 4	17 11	126 4	126 4	132 8	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8 to 11 0	12 8	14 0 to 16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	120 0	140 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Perghs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	10 8	7 14	20 10	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	14 2	200 0	200 0	180 0	11 0	11 0	10 4	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	11 13	100 0	100 0	126 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	10 8	120 0	120 0	90 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
...	...	...	24 0	13 0	24 0	36 0	12 0	36 0	9 0	8 8	22 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 4	7 0	8 0	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	14 0	16 0	36 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	28 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	64 0	...	...	40 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Manbhoom.

Y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 11¼ to 14 seers, common rice 12 to 22 seers, lesser millets 18 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 18 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.

Z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9½ to 16 seers, best rice 11 to 12 seers, common rice 13 to 17 seers, and gram 10½ to 12 seers.

Z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12½ seers, barley 12 to 19 seers, best rice 10 to 11½ seers, common rice 12 to 12½ seers, maize or Indian-corn 15 to 20 seers, and gram 11½ to 13 seers.

Z2 In Khoorda the prices are—Best rice 10½ seers, common rice 14 7/16 seers, and gram 13½ seers.

Z3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 seers, barley 12 to 13 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 10½ to 11 seers, lesser millets 18 to 2[illegible] seers, maize or Indian-corn 12 to 18½ seers, and gram 10 seers.

Z4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8·50 to 9 seers, barley (at Daltongunge) 13·50 seers, best rice 7·87 to 13 seers, common rice 10·12 to 14 seers, mohwa (at Daltongunge) 21·94 seers, murwa (at Lohardugga) 21 seers, and gram (at Lohardugga) 11 seers.

Z5 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 9 seers, best rice 12 to 16½ seers, common rice 13 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 60 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

Published for general information.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

PRICES PER MAUND

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 10 6	3 8 6	2 14 0 to 3 3 0	3 0 6	3 0 6	1 10 6	7 0 0	6 7 0	4 12 0 to 5 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0 to 5 0 0	...	...	...
2	Serajgunge ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	4 4 0	3 14 0	...	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 1 0	4 6 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	2 12 0	...	...	...
4	Naraingunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	3 9 0	2 12 0	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 6	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	2 15 6	3 2 0	2 4 7	2 8 0	2 10 9	1 11 10	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 13 0	3 5 3	3 10 0	2 13 9	...	...	...
7	Balasore ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	3 9 0	3 9 0	...	2 8 0	2 6 0	...	...	...	...
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 0 9	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	5 6 0	4 3 0	3 0 9	...	...	...	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 11 3	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 9	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 24th September 1878.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15*th September* 1878.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
...	...	1 7 6	...	...	...	3 0 6	...	1 7 0	3 10 6	3 8 6	2 13 0 to 3 0 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	4 6 0	4 6 0	...	Serajgunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 15 0	3 8 0	3 2 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 2 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2 0	4 0 0	3 2 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	4 5 6	4 5 0	4 2 6	Naraingunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	..	...	1 9 6	2 12 0	1 6 5	3 1 0	3 2 0	2 0 0	0 4 9	0 4 9	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 9 0	...	0 5 4	0 5 4	...	4 10 0	4 8 0	...	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pooree.
...	...	...	3 8 0	5 0 0	1 14 6	...	...	...	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 12 3	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 3	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 3	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 1st to 7th September 1878.	Rain from 8th to 14th September 1878.	Rain from 1st January 1878. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1878. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1878.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	1·10	3·32	51·95	14th Sep.	
		Cutwa	5·45	6·00	57·23	ditto	
		Culna	2·66	2·41	51·58	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	1·03	1·10	44·07	ditto	
		Raneegunge	1·46	1·33	43·81	ditto	
		Jehanabad	2·76	0·70	57·76	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	1·55	2·25	46·93	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	3·46	3·14	54·44	ditto	
		Hetampore	5·37	2·95	53·76	ditto	
		Roypore	2·30	1·54	57·65	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	2·75	1·10	38·05	ditto	
		Tumlook	2·90	0·98	43·62	ditto	
		Ghattal	2·84	0·81	43·73	ditto	
		Contai... Dy. Collr.'s Office...	2·31	4·40	36·70	ditto	
		Contai... Exe. Engr.'s Office	1·77	4·11	38·26	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	3·20	2·71	68·94	ditto	
		Serampore	1·54	1·75	55·53	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	1·50	2·14	49·29	ditto	
		Maheshraka	1·69	0·76	49·89	ditto	
	Central Districts.						
		Saugor Island	3·79	3·19	46·32	ditto	
		Alipore ... Observatory ...	1·80	0·50	45·37	ditto	
		Alipore ... Dispensary ...	1·39	1·06	51·63	ditto	
		Alipore ... Jail ...	1·64	0·95	50·98	ditto	
		Busseerhat	0·83	3·02	57·51	ditto	
		Baraset	1·77	1·70	54·96	ditto	
	24-Pergunnahs ...	Diamond Harbour ...	3·71	4·03	52·13	ditto	
		Barripore	Not recd.	1·07	52·05	ditto ...	Not recd. from 1st to 7th September
		Satkhira	3·36	2·48	63·84	ditto	
		Barrackpore	1·21	2·23	54·90	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	3·75	1·34	53·36	ditto	
		Kishnaghur	2·22	2·62	54·62	ditto	
		Bongong	4·40	3·66	56·66	ditto	
		Meherpore	1·71	1·62	42·67	ditto	
	Nuddea	Chooadanga	4·20	10·29	67·69	ditto	
		Kooshtea	0·39	4·85	60·43	ditto	
		Ranaghat	3·44	5·45	67·13	ditto	
		Jessore	0·55	1·50	57·08	ditto	
		Narail	1·11	3·28	43·87	ditto	
		Khoolna	1·43	2·70	55·58	ditto	
	Jessore	Jhenidah	0·84	4·01	49·81	ditto	
		Bagirhat	3·15	1·30	60·39	ditto	
		Magoorah	1·23	3·44	56·00	ditto	
		Berhampore	1·83	6·64	54·09	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	0·25	5·03	56·15	ditto	
		Lallbagh	1·42	5·27	44·17	ditto	
	Moorshedabad ...	Jungypore	1·14	3·79	45·92	ditto	
		Azimgunge	2·19	3·77	48·02	ditto	
		Lalgolla	2·72	3·89	45·21	ditto	
		Kandee	1·64	8·47	52·58	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore	3·04	3·13	67·00	ditto	
		Raigunge	3·97	5·23	65·53	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	2·68	3·78	50·51	ditto	
		Chanchal	1·41	2·43	52·34	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	1·08	4·94	59·55	ditto	
		Nattore	2·99	7·34	66·78	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	2·61	11·70	113·50	ditto	
		Bhabanigunge	2·70	4·82	86·89	ditto	
		Kurigram	1·65	12·03	114·05	ditto	
		Bagdogra	4·91	11·32	126·03	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	1·95	2·67	70·74	ditto	
		Sherpore	5·62	4·60	71·36	ditto	
		Nowkhilla	0·40	3·07	57·47	ditto	
		Panchbibi	0·32	11·52	74·44	ditto	
	Pubna ...	Pubna	2·59	4·60	64·73	ditto	
		Serajgunge	1·64	5·20	50·48	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling... Telegraph Office	6·37	9·52	114·69	ditto	
		Darjeeling... Hospital ...	6·37	9·52	106·83	ditto	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	5·07	15·15	130·97	dttto	
		Boda	1·85	11·60	105·42	ditto	
		Buxa	7·76	9·56	191·93	ditto	
		Titalya	3·69	15·97	114·53	ditto	
		Cooch Behar	9·68	16·01	174·46	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States.						

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 1st to 7th September 1878.	Rain from 8th to 14th September 1878.	Rain from 1st January 1878.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—*continued.*							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1878.	
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Dacca... Telegraph Office	2·28	3·38	51·47	14th Sept.	
		Dacca... Hospital ...	4·07	4·57	66·71	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge	3·90	1·85	76·48	ditto	
		Manickgunge	3·45	3·27	56·06	ditto	
	Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore	0·60	2·56	53·84	ditto	
		Goalundo	0·95	2·93	64·48	ditto	
		Madaripore	0·40	0·50	58·65	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	1·52	0·95	55·59	ditto	
		Perozepore	2·87	0·86	64·73	ditto	
		Patooakhally	1·40	0·96	67·09	ditto	
		Bhola	2·13	1·47	70·03	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	4·20	11·01	81·47	ditto	
		Jamalpore	7·31	5·13	86·23	ditto	
		Atia	1·94	1·94	49·77	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	2·38	9·36	70·34	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	2·55	2·57	85·60	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	3·14	3·36	80·90	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	1·71	1·14	90·15	ditto	
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly	2·56	2·12	80·25	ditto	
		Feuny	3·01	2·81	86·05	ditto	
	Tipperah ...	Comillah	6·13	2·27	74·38	ditto	
		Brahmuubariah	2·86	7·95	64·24	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rungamatee Hill... ...	2·29	3·05	72·66	ditto	
		Ruma	1·72	5·54	63·92	ditto...	From 17th February.
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	3·37	3·34	63·54	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna ...	Patna	0·64	1·60	38·22	ditto	
		Behar	0·97	2·31	35·53	ditto	
		Barh	1·15	0·42	39·46	ditto	
		Dinapore	0·10	2·75	34·83	ditto	
	Gya ...	Gya	0·80	2·89	35·19	ditto	
		Nowadah	0·90	4·40	33·37	ditto	
		Aurungabad	0·82	0·64	28·63	ditto	
		Jehanabad	1·08	0·99	39·23	ditto	
	Shahabad ...	Arrah	0·15	0·34	32·21	ditto	
		Sasseram	0·09	2·43	32·43	ditto	
		Buxar	0·26	0·51	22·41	ditto	
		Bhubooah	0·45	4·25	30·71	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore	2·54	0·97	32·35	ditto	
		Hajeepore	1·30	0·56	28·14	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	0·86	2·10	39·70	ditto	
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	1·63	0·32	32·55	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	3·10	1·15	39·14	ditto	
		Tajpore	Not recd.	1·63	39·70	ditto...	Not received 1st to 7th September.
	Sarun ...	Chupra	0·68	1·54	24·76	ditto	
		Sewan	2·24	3·54	28·94	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	1·29	1·71	37·60	ditto	
		Bettiah	0·55	0·77	31·04	ditto	
		Segowlee	6·00	2·40	39·87	ditto	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr ...	Monghyr	1·76	1·45	41·34	ditto	
		Begoosarai	2·37	0·11	34·87	ditto	
		Jamooee	2·59	1·65	37·16	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	1·20	2·11	43·60	ditto	
		Soopool	7·00	5·18	48·15	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	3·00	4·10	52·34	ditto	
		Banka	1·73	0·72	56·52	ditto	
		Sonbursa	2·45	2·23	51·02	ditto	
	Purneah ...	Purneah	2·52	11·93	61·77	ditto	
		Kissengunge	4·56	8·81	79·15	ditto	
		Arrareah	3·32	11·42	77·02	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Nya Doomka	1·23	3·20	46·53	ditto	
		Rajmehal	2·30	4·36	94·97	ditto	
		Deoghur	0·62	4·52	54·40	ditto	Not received from 11th to 17th August.
		Jamtara	2·75	1·43	31·54	ditto	From 30th June.
		Pakour	3·68	3·02	35·07	ditto	From 8th July.
		Godda	0·21	0·47	55·17	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 1st to 7th September 1878.	Rain from 8th to 14th September 1878.	Rain from 1st January 1878. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1878. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1878.	
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Cuttack Hospital ...	2·27	1·94	44·22	14tk Sept.	
		Jajpore	Not recorded.	Not recorded.	20·90	27th July	Not recorded from 28th July.
		Kendraparah	0·80	4·80	33·50	14th Sept.	
		Jagatsingpore	2·40	0·43	44·53	ditto	
		False Point	3·26	2·08	32·49	ditto	
	Pooree ...	Pooree	0·39	5·25	25·74	ditto	
		Khurdah	1·49	2·17	34·51	ditto	
	Balasore ...	Balasore	0·62	1·20	43·10	ditto	
		Bhadrack	2·47	1·13	50·22	ditto	
		Jellasore	3·69	0·42	44·36	ditto	
		Sorah	0·67	3·25	49·82	ditto	
		Chandbally	0·32	2·26	43·35	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals.	Sumbalpore	0·28	2·69	36·01	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh... Jail ...	1·49	2·44	37·93	ditto	
		Hazareebagh... Dispensary	1·89	2·72	38·79	ditto	
		Pachamba	2·45	2·85	47·62	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	2·45	2·94	36·05	ditto ...	
		Palamow	2·92	1·75	27·95	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa	1·87	2·90	45·37	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	1·04	5·44	50·54	ditto	
		Govindpore	1·14	2·71	47·17	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet ...	Sylhet	13·53	11·32	144·88	ditto	
	Sibsagar ...	Sibsagar	4·34	Not recd.	66·91	7th Sept.	Not received from 11th to 17th Aug.
		Golaghat	2·11	ditto	65·99	ditto	Ditto ditto
		Jorhat	4·09	ditto	54·24	ditto	Ditto ditto
		Akyab	6·12	4·26	91·89	14th Sept.	Not recorded from 16th to 29th June.
	Rajpootana ...	Alwar	Nil.	Nil	24·98	ditto	
		Jaipur	2·36	ditto	22·97	ditto	
		Sambhar	3·76	ditto	12·34	ditto	

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 21st September 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period from 15th to 21st September 1878.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Hygrometer. Dry.	Hygrometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat. = 100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Alipore.	Sept. 15th	10	29·696	29·718	86·9	81·8	80	E	11·5	0·04	K, FK	*c*
		16	29·608	29·630	82·0	79·6	89	E S E	12·3	0·04	PC	*o, g*
	16th	10	29·696	29·717	85·5	79·3	75	S E by E	8·5	...	C, K	*c*
		16	29·565	29·586	88·8	81·7	73	S	8·3	...	K, FK	*c*
	17th	10	29·655	29·676	87·6	81·0	74	E	5·0	...	K	*c*
		16	29·525	29·547	84·0	81·6	89	S E by E	4·8	0·45	PC, C	*c*
	18th	10	29.615	29·636	88 0	81·0	73	S E by E	3·8	...	K	*c*
		16	29·465	29·485	90·5	79·9	62	E by N	4·2	...	K	*c*
	19th	10	29·575	29·596	88·9	81·8	73	W S W	1·3	...	K	*c*
		16	29·460	29·480	85 1	79·0	7[illegible]	W by S	4·8	0·39	K, CS	*c*
	20th	10	29·590	29·611	90·0	88·6	76	N W	3·3	...	C, K, FK	*c*
		16	29·481	29·501	90·0	82·7	72	E	4·7	...	PK	*o, t*
	21st	10	29·605	29·627	84·8	80·5	82	E by N	5·0	...	P, FK	*o, g, t, p*
		16	29·463	29·485	82·5	79 1	86	E N E	9·3	0·13	P, FK	*o, g,*
Saugor Island.	Sept. 15th	10	29·678	29·684	86·5	83·0	86	E	7	0·76	.....	*p*
		16	29·602	29·608	84	81·5	89	S E	12	0·08	.....	*o, p*
	16th	10	29·708	29·714	81·5	79·0	89	S	9	0·41	.....	*p*
		16	29·575	29·581	87·5	81·5	76	S W	12	...	.....	*b, c*
	17th	10	29·665	29 671	88·5	83·0	78	S E	8	0·08	.....	*p*
		16	29·540	29·546	88	82·5	78	S S E	12	...	.....	*b, c*
	18th	10	29·617	29·623	88	83·5	82	W S W	5	...	.....	*wind variable.*
		16	29·486	29·492	89	82·5	75	S S E	8	...	.....	*b, c*
	19th	10	29·584	29·590	88	83	80	N	4	...	.....	*wind variable.*
		16	29·481	29·487	90	83·5	75	S S W	8	...	.....	*b, c*
	20th	10	29·603	29·609	89	82	73	N N W	4	...	.....	*b, c*
		16	29·506	29·512	83	79	83	N N W	8	0·51	.....	*t, sultry*
	21st	10	29·583	29·589	85·5	83 0	89	N E	5	0·09	.....	*o, t, l, at distance*
		16	29·444	29·450	87	82·5	82	N	12	...	.....	*o, threatening weather*
Chittagong.	Sept. 15th	10	29·716	29,807	87·5	79·5	69	S S E	3	0·28	.....	*thunderstorm*
	16th	10	29·696	29·786	88·5	81·0	71	E S E	3	...	.....	*b*
	17th	10	29·634	29·725	87	79·5	69	S W	2	...	.....	*b*
	18th	10	29·588	29·679	86	83	88	Calm	2	0·12	.....	*very sultry*
	19th	10	29·512	29·602	89·5	82·5	73	N	1	...	.....	*ditto.*
	20th	10	29·544	29·635	85	81	83	N N W	1	...	.....	*o, ditto.*
	21st	10	29·567	29·658	87	82·5	82	S S E	2	0·33	.....	*o, very sultry*
Akyab.	Sept. 15th	10	29·795	29·817	83.5	82·0	94	E	6	0·16		*o, b, c*
	16th	10	29·792	29·813	85	82	87	E	3	0·88	.....	*b, c*
	17th	10	29·703	29·724	87	83	84	E	2	0·01	.....	*b, c*
	18th	10	29·643	29·664	87	83	84	E N E	3	...	.....	*b, c*
	19th	10	29·550	29·571	88	84	84	N E	2	0·14	.....	*b, c*
	20th	10	29·603	29·624	90	84	77	S E	2	0·48	.....	*b, c*
	21st	10	29·683	29·704	86	84	92	S E	7	1·26	.....	*p, continuous rain for upwards 12 hours*
False Point.	Sept. 15th	10	29·632	29·647	85	81	83	S	7	0·77	.....	*p*
	16th	10	29·662	29·677	83	80	87	C	5	0·81	.....	*p*
	17th	10	29·633	29·648	87·5	82·0	78	W	5	0·05	.....	*threatening weather*
	18th	10	29·618	29·633	87	81	76	W N W	4	1·01	.....	*continuous rain*
	19th	10	29·567	29·582	88	83	80	N	5	...	.....	*threateniny weather*
	20th	10	29·601	29·616	90	82·5	72	C	4	0·70	.....	*thunderstorm*
	21st	10	29·611	29·626	82	81	96	W S W	5	0·31	.....	*d, g*
Vizagapatam.	Sept. 15th	10	29·620	29·652	84·5	79 0	77	W	1	...	.....	*foggy*
	16th	10	29·659	29·690	86	78·5	70	N W	3	...	.....	*b, c*
	17th	10	29·683	29·715	84	78·5	77	N W	3	...	.....	*o, b, c*
	18th	10	29·632	29·663	87·5	80	71	N W	2	...	.....	*b, c*
	19th	10	29·565	29·596	89·5	79·0	61	W N W	2	...	.....	*b, c*
	20th	10	29·599	29·630	88·5	78	61	W	1	...	.....	*sultry*
	21st	10	29·663	29·694	86	79	72	W N W	...	...	.....	*foggy*
Colombo.	Sept. 15th	10	29·916	29·957	84·5	80·5	83	S W	10	...	.....	*g*
	16th	10	29·918	29·959	83	79	83	S W	9	...	.....	*o, b, c*
	17th	10	29·930	29·971	80	75·5	80	W S W	14	1·65	.....	*o, p*
	18th	10	29·879	29·920	81·5	77	81	S W	13	0·20	.....	*o, g*
	19th	10	29·839	29·880	81	77	83	W	9	1·52	.....	*o, g*
	20th	10	29·866	29·907	82	77·5	81	S W	9	0 17	.....	*p*
	21st	10	29·916	29·957	82·5	77·5	79	S W	10	...	.....	*b, c*

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st September 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Office of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal during the month of August 1878.

N. B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER. Mean.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Range.	RADIATION THERMOMETER. Solar. Mean.	Above max. in shade.	Max. Day.	Max. ○	Gross Nocturnal. Mean.	Below min. in shade.	Min. Day.	Min. ○	TEMPERATURE OF AIR. Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Highest max. Day.	Highest max. ○	Absolute range.	Lowest min. Day.	Lowest min. ○	VAPOUR TENSION. Mean.	From minima.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	HUMIDITY. Mean.	From minima.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	RAIN-FALL. In inches.	Number of days.
Seebsangor ...	332	29·391	29·454	29·321	·133	147·3	56·8	17th	161·1	75·3	2·3	27th	72·3	90·5	12·9	77·6	82·9	82·9	87·4	3rd	98·5	26·0	27th	72·5	...	·883	·926	·944	...	93	83	73	16·78	23
Goalpara ...	386	·310	·370	·246	·124	142·1	54·9	11th	161·2	..	...	...	...	87·2	10·2	77·0	81·3	82·3	84·0	3rd	92·9	20·4	28th	72·5	...	·863	·944	·907	...	93	85	78	31·98	26
Darjeeling ...	6912	23·367	23·403	23·332	·071	127·3	57·0	3rd	151·4	56·9	2·7	14th	52·0	70·2	10·6	59·6	63·1	64·4	65·4	3rd	78·2	21·1	28th	57·1	...	·479	·559	·569	...	93	92	91	25·26	26
Purneah ...	125	29·538	29·590	29·475	·115	144·0	53·5	5th	153·7	76·0	2·9	28th	69·9	90·5	11·5	79·0	83·4	84·2	86·2	6th	94·7	20·3	28th	74·4	...	·936	1·000	·996	...	94	85	80	11·37	24
Durbhunga ...	166·32	·484	·543	·425	·118	151·9	64·4	25th	162·0	71·6	7·5	18, 21, & 28th	68·7	87·5	8·4	79·1	83·1	84·3	87·1	2nd	93·1	18·6	29th	74·5	...	·732	·987	·983	...	74	84	76	11·59	16
Patna ...	179	·448	·504	·393	·111	152·9	61·5	16th	162·8	78·3	2·3	27 & 29th	74·2	91·4	10·8	80·6	84·9	85·5	88·0	2nd	95·6	19·8	27th	75·8	...	·745	·994	1·008	...	71	81	76	15·46	16
Gya ...	375	·253	·295	·198	·096	144·6	53·1	13th	154·9	...	...	.....	...	91·6	12·5	79·1	84·3	86·0	88·0	6, 24, & 25th	95·4	21·9	27th	73·5	...	·917	·967	·979	...	92	78	74	11·39	18
Hazareebagh ...	2010	·645	·685	·599	·087	147·3	62·0	20th	161·9	73·1	0·8	13th	69·6	84·4	10·6	73·8	78·6	80·2	81·1	25th	88·6	18·1	13th	70·5	...	·791	·827	·832	...	95	80	79	13·50	27
Berhampore ...	66·45	·600	·648	·537	·111	144·7	55·9	2 & 5th	155·2	73·4	5·4	27th	65·2	88·5	9·7	78·8	82·0	84·4	85·2	1st	94·7	20·4	27 & 28th	74·3	...	·933	·974	·979	...	94	83	81	13·37	20
Burdwan ...	90·09	·563	·611	·504	·106	152·3	63·2	14th	166·7	75·3	4·4	13th	69·9	89·1	9·5	79·7	83·3	86·0	86·6	1st & 2nd	92·4	17·0	28th	75·4	...	·947	1·041	1·045	...	93	84	82	14·98	24
Jessore ...	33·3	·644	·687	·589	·098	139·5	51·2	28th	158·0	76·7	2·5	17th	74·2	88·3	9·1	79·2	81·9	85·0	83·6	2nd	92·6	17·3	17th	75·3	...	·946	1·011	·996	...	95	84	87	15·33	23
Dacca ...	35	·668	·712	·608	·104	151·1	62·7	31st	166·8	77·2	2·4	22, 23, & 29th	75·4	88·4	8·9	79·5	84·0	85·2	85·9	5th	91·8	15·7	29th	76·1	...	·936	1·010	1·002	...	93	83	81	10·94	23
Silchar ...	87·4	·648	·701	·580	·121	149·6	63·0	25th	168·1	75·5	1·8	15th	72·7	86·6	9·3	77·3	82·6	84·4	86·4	3rd	95·8	21·7	15th	74·1	...	·886	·960	·962	...	94	82	77	14·74	22
Chittagong ...	90	·597	·705	·610	·095	142·7	54·9	30th	153·8	72·5	4·7	1st	62·5	87·9	10·6	77·3	82·3	84·5	84·4	2 & 3rd	94·5	20·5	17th	74·0	...	·881	·961	·956	...	94	80	81	22·74	17
Demagree ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	84·6	9·1	75·5	78·3	82·3	81·2	2nd	91·6	18·1	13th	73·5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	19·39	23
Alipore ...	21·38	·661	·693	·595	·098	141·6	53·3	21st	157·7	76·2	2·7	14th	71·0	87·8	8·7	78·9	81·9	84·2	84·8	25th	91·5	15·3	7th	70·2	·982	·945	·971	·977	90	96	83	82	11·75	25
Saugor Island	6	·654	·695	·607	·088	140·0	52·8	1st	157·5	77·9	2·6	10th	75·2	87·2	6·7	80·5	84·3	85·5	84·9	1st	91·4	14·4	16th	77·0	1·010	·926	1·021	1·006	86	87	84	81	14·23	19
Cuttack ...	80	·571	·613	·514	·098	147·8	57·4	31st	162·1	75·5	3·8	30th	73·1	90·4	11·1	79·3	83·7	85·8	86·0	20th	93·9	17·3	15th	76·6	...	·956	·926	·910	...	95	75	74	10·84	24
False Point ...	15·3	·640	·687	·594	·093	147·2	59·2	12th	162·1	74·3	6·0	29th	70·9	88·0	7·7	80·3	82·9	85·4	85·5	25 & 31st	91·5	13·8	7th	77·7	...	·919	·968	·944	...	89	80	78	8·14	22
Vizagapatam ...	31	·648	·697	·593	·104	110·7	23·7	9th	120·6	77·5	5·0	17th	73·9	86·1	3·6	82·5	84·2	84·3	85·6	10th	89·8	8·8	1, 4, 8, 9, 17, 18, & 23rd	81·0	·911	·636	·915	·912	78	57	78	75	5·50	16
Akyab ...	20·44	·757	·797	·709	·089	142·1	55·2	11th	158·5	75·2	1·7	9th	71·4	86·9	9·9	76·9	82·3	83·9	83·5	31st	90·6	16·3	15th	74·3	...	·889	1·004	·972	...	96	86	85	34	28

CALCUTTA (ALIPORE)—AUGUST 1878.

Mean barometric pressure of 25 years ...	29·598	Mean temperature of 25 years	83·1	Mean humidity of 25 years	87	Mean rainfall of 50 years	13·94
Ditto ditto of 1878 ...	29·661	Ditto ditto of 1878	81·9	Ditto ditto of 1878	90	Actual fall in 1878	11·75
Excess in 1878	·063	Defect in 1878	1·2	Excess in 1878	3	Defect in 1878	2·19

CALCUTTA,
The 24th September 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to sea-level, with Anemometric Results and Cloud Observations.

Stations.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	Wind.											Mean clouds.
			North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Calm.	Percentage and resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	
Seebsaugor	29·723	83·6	6	13	7	3	5	15	6	3	4	1 S 45° W	64·3	9·05
Goalpara	·697	82·2	...	2	19	10	6	6	2	2	15	40 S 54° E	101·8	7·19
Darjeeling	.....	...	...	...	...	1	11	9	14	2	25	43 S 52° W	25·6	9·06
Purneah	·665	83·7	1	6	28	20	5	1	1	...	...	76 S 72° E	90·6	6·76
Durbhunga	·651	83·5	...	9	39	10	...	2	1	1	...	80 S 88° E	117·4	7·15
Patna	·627	85·3	...	1	60	...	...	...	...	...	1	98 N 89° E	53·9	7·45
Gya	·629	85·1	1	10	26	10	2	3	3	1	6	55 S 86° E	50·6	7·98
Hazareebagh	·643	83·1	...	6	24	13	2	7	4	5	1	42 S 71° E	217·0	9·02
Berhampore	·667	82·1	...	2	16	17	18	9	..	...	...	68 S 33° E	114·5	8·03
Burdwan	·663	83·5	...	2	19	13	18	4	2	...	4	61 S 41° E	92·7	8·73
Jessore	·678	82·0	...	9	7	27	17	2	...	...	...	71 S 45° E	91·4	9·19
Dacca	·704	84·1	...	...	...	21	33	5	...	1	2	84 S 12° E	159·5	7·35
Silchar	·736	82·6	8	8	5	4	7	7	7	5	11	5 N 40° W	35·5	8·19
Chittagong	·756	82·5	2	...	5	19	18	11	1	...	6	62 S 15° E	138·6	8·39
Demagree	.....	...	9	4	4	14	8	5	3	7	8	11 S 48° E	...	2·48
Alipore	·683	81·9	...	1	32	28	49	13	...	1	...	71 S 29° E	152·3	7·57
Saugor Island ...	·660	84·3	1	5	14	21	52	30	1	...	...	68 S 7° E	291·3	7·34
Cuttack	·652	83·9	...	4	8	6	21	18	3	2	...	55 S 4° W	71·6	8·07
False Point	·655	82·9	1	3	6	10	15	19	4	1	3	51 S 5° W	181·1	8·40
Vizagapatam ...	·680	84·3	...	...	1	10	15	16	61	21	...	66 S 77° W	55·9	7·26
Akyab	·779	82·3	...	...	8	14	26	10	2	...	...	73 S 12° E	74·8	8·18

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 18. For stations above 500 feet in elevation the reduction is made by Captain Allan Cunningham's table, "Prof., Papers on Indian Engineering, No. CXIII." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 18 on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Cloud.—This column gives the average proportion of clouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by *o*, and one completely overcast by 10.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which will show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

Alexander Pedler,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta,
The 21st September 1878.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 15th to 21st September 1878.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fah.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1878.		⊖	Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	Inches	⊖	%			Inches	
Sept.	15th	147·1	29·659	81·6	86·8	8.0	78·8	79·8	0·992	79·0	91	Chiefly E and E S E.	219	0·08*	Chiefly cloudy, *o, g, p,* and *t.*
„	16th	151·2	·649	83·0	90·4	11·5	78·9	79·7	0·972	78·4	86	Till 2 P.M. chiefly E S E, till 3 P.M. S through S E, till midnight S S W.	153	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, *w.*
„	17th	156·2	·610	82·6	89·8	9·7	80·1	80·4	1·012	79·6	91	Till 2-45 A.M. S S W, till 10 A.M. E through S and S E, till midnight S E by E.	90	0·45	Day chiefly cloudy, night clear, *w, p, t,* and *d.*
„	18th	156·7	·564	84·8	91·2	12·0	79·2	80·6	0·991	79·0	83	Till 11 A.M. S E by E, till 7 P.M. chiefly E N E, till 11-15 P.M. S E by S, till midnight S.	94	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, *w.*
„	19th	156·9	·538	83·5	91·3	10·5	80·8	80·2	0·989	78·9	86	Till 8 A.M. S, till 10-30 A.M. W S W through S W, till 12-30 P.M. S, till 3 P.M. W N W through S W and W, till 8-30 P.M. W by S, till midnight S through S W.	64	0·39	Chiefly cloudy, *w, p,* and *lr.*
„	20th	151·9	·553	84·9	93·3	12·3	81·0	81·7	1·044	80·6	87	Till 4 P.M. S S W, till 8-30 A.M. W S W, till noon N W, till 12-15 P.M. N E, till 1-15 P.M. N by E, till 2 P.M. E N E, till 3 P.M. N N E, till 4 P.M. E, till 4-45 P.M. N by E, till midnight S by W through E and S.	70	Nil	Day cloudy, night chiefly clear, *w, o, g,* and *t.*
„	21st	134·9	·525	81·7	87·3	7·0	80·3	79·9	0·995	79·1	91	Till 7-15 A.M. W N W through W till 10 A.M. E by N through N, till 9-45 P.M. chiefly N N E, till midnight N W by N through N	154	0·13	Cloudy, *w, o, g, t, l, d,* and *p.*

* 0·04 fell since 11-30 P.M. of the 14th.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	...	29·585
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	29·687
		⊖
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	83·2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	83·2
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ...	...	12·3
The maximum temperature during the seven days	...	93·3
		%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	...	88
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	86
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st September 1878	...	1·05
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ...	...	2·32
The total fall from 1st January to 21st September 1878	...	47·27
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ...	...	56·59

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, *g* gloomy, *t* thunder, *l* lightning, *p* passing temporary showers, *d* drizzling rain, *w* dew, *lr* lightning reflection.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 23rd September 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Reports of fluctuation of Traffic on the East Indian Railway from 28th July to 24th August 1878.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY, TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE, JAMALPORE, THE 17TH SEPTEMBER 1878.

Remarks on Traffic of East Indian Railway from 28th July to 24th August 1878.

THE approximate figures for the period are—

	Coaching.		Goods.		Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
1878...	495,597	5,67,932	29,58,011	12,26,555	17,94,487
1877...	478,602	5,71,333	51,29,946	22,00,466	27,71,799
Increases	16,995	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decreases	.....	3,401	21,71,935	9,73,911	9,77,312

In merchandise traffic—The principal fluctuations are—

Increases.

Hides.	Foreign Railway material.
Piece-goods.	Tobacco.

Decreases.

Commissariat beer.	Grain and pulses.	Jaggree.	Seeds.
Coal.	Gunny.	Salt.	Stone.
Cotton.	Iron.	Saltpetre.	Sugar.
Government stores.			

Increases.

Hides ... ... Mds. 15,781 Rs. 13,641

This traffic is still brisk in Calcutta and supplies plentiful.

Piece-goods ... ... Mds. 7,837 Rs. 11,506

The increase is but a slight one; it is a dull season, and very small causes may lead to such fluctuations.

Foreign railway material ... ... Mds. 47,256 Rs. 41,010

This is the only really large increase over last year's figures; it arises in large measure from despatch of rails from Bombay to Agra for the "Scindia" State Railway.

There were also some heavy despatches from Howrah for the Gya line.

Tobacco ... ... Mds. 8,076 Rs. 3,647

The tobacco season was drawing to a close, but the increased traffic which has distinguished it has continued to the last.

Decreases.

Coal, upward	Mds.	—97,130	Rs.	—45,588
downward	,,	+36,579	,,	+4,492
Net decrease	,,	—60,551	,,	—41,096

The decrease in upward coal is of course explained by the comparative stagnation of traffic on the railways, which were last season drawing on us so largely for coal to meet emergent demands.

Cotton ... ... Mds. 10,783 Rs. 17,535

This does not compare quite so unfavourably as in previous months, as we have now reached that part of 1877 also where the failure of the cotton crops had begun to tell on our traffic.

Grain and pulses ... ... Mds. 14,81,708 Rs. 5,74,710

This may be best divided as under—

Wheat	Tons.	20,500	Rs.	3,32,000
Rice	,,	9,700	,,	52,000
Other cereals	,,	5,300	,,	52,000
Pulses	,,	18,900	,,	1,38,000
		54,400		5,74,000

I need make no remarks on this decrease, as the whole question has been so fully dealt with in recent reports.

Gunny ... ... Mds 38,715 Rs. 39,838

This naturally follows the decrease in produce traffic; the earning is, however, about one-third greater than it was in August 1876.

Jaggree ... ... Mds. 11,037 Rs. 2,205

Sugar ... ... ,, 31,384 ,, 9,633

With jaggree the falling off has been mainly in traffic from Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway *vid* Cawnpore and Allyghur, owing to failure of crops in those districts, and to poverty in the districts which usually draw jaggree from them.

As to sugar, the very exceptional position of matters, both as to crops and to foreign demands, has been repeatedly remarked on in these reports of late.

Salt ... ... Mds. 92,649 Rs. 20,285

The salt traffic in August 1877 was exceptionally large, as was remarked at the time; the figures for three years are—

1876	Tons.	7,000	Rs.	52,650
1877	,,	12,700	,,	91,903
1878	,,	9,300	,,	71,600
Saltpetre	Mds.	18,192	,,	13,081

The demand for saltpetre has slackened; the exports from Calcutta in all August were under 1,000 tons. The earnings are almost precisely the same as in August 1876.

Seeds ... ... Mds. 3,44,198 Rs. 1,80,945

In 1877 the seed traffic had been largely interfered with by the heavy demand for grain, and came forward later in the season, while this year there has been a serious deficit in the seed crop of the North-Western Provinces, and yet the weight carried down in the first half of the year was unusually great.

The train mileage for the period has been—

	Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
1878	187,056	235,122	422,178
1877	177,572	433,976	611,548
Increases	9,484	.....	.....
Decreases	.....	198,854	189,370

Earnings per train mile—

	Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1878	3 0 7	5 3 6	4 4 0
1877	3 3 6	5 1 2	4 8 6
Increases	.....	0 2 4	.....
Decreases	0 2 11	.....	0 4 6

JUBBULPORE LINE TRAFFIC.

	Coaching.		Goods.		Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
1878	19,705	48,199	2,29,500	70,601	1,18,800
1877	22,693	53,171	9,89,412	2,46,624	2,99,795
Increases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decreases	2,988	4,972	7,59,912	1,76,023	1,80,995

The decrease in coaching earnings is a merely temporary fluctuation, dependent in a great measure on pilgrimages and their seasons; and on the decrease in merchandise traffic I need not dwell looking at the exceptional circumstances under which the Jubbulpore line was working last year.

The train mileage has been—

	Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
1878	18,321	16,940	35,261
1877	18,272	54,355	72,627
Increases	49	.....	.....
Decreases	.....	37,415	37,366

The proportion of decrease in goods train mileage being nearly the same as in goods earnings.

URBAN BROUGHTON, *Offg. Traffic Manager.*

MAIN LINE.

Statement showing the Totals and Increases and Decreases of Staples during four weeks ending 24th August 1878.

STAPLES.	WEIGHT.		AMOUNT.		1878.			
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Beer, Commissariat	57,326	24,090	93,884	52,612	.....	.....	33,236	41,272
„ not Commissariat	4,202	4,255	5,664	5,497	53	.....	.....	167
Betel-nuts and leaves	9,066	7,827	9,427	8,223	.....	.....	1,179	1,204
Boots and shoes	1,019	1,054	1,395	1,610	35	215	.....	.....
Brass and brassware	6,234	6,225	5,907	4,981	.....	.....	9	26
Bricks	7,039	6,279	1,710	1,341	.....	.....	760	369
Coal, up	2,80,393	1,83,263	1,26,683	81,095	.....	.....	97,130	45,588
„ down	8,73,360	9,09,939	1,22,754	1,27,246	36,579	4,492	.....	.....
Copper	5,397	5,973	7,136	8,284	576	1,148	.....	.....
Cotton	29,041	18,258	41,216	23,681	.....	.....	10,783	17,535
„ twist	8,487	10,800	9,146	12,723	2,313	3,577	.....	.....
Dye-wood	2,525	2,187	3,110	2,890	.....	.....	338	220
Empty coopahs and casks	5,136	6,834	2,963	3,745	1,698	782	.....	.....
Firewood	11,799	6,151	332	313	.....	.....	5,648	19
Fruits	7,781	9,761	6,646	9,403	1,980	2,757	.....	.....
Glass and glassware	5,568	2,208	4,672	3,600	.....	.....	1,360	1,072
Ghee and oil	34,981	33,515	33,002	32,911	.....	6,909	1,466	.....
G. B. T. packages	2,379	2,058	3,960	3,572	.....	.....	321	388
Government Commissariat stores	8,521	5,881	8,895	5,006	.....	.....	2,640	3,889
„ Ordnance stores	15,792	6,911	44,016	12,176	.....	.....	8,881	31,846
GRAINS, EDIBLE, & PULSES. Barley	13,324	7,849	2,680	1,518	.....	.....	5,475	1,162
GRAINS, EDIBLE, & PULSES. Oats	25,333	15,657	5,393	2,171	.....	.....	9,676	3,222
GRAINS, EDIBLE, & PULSES. Rice	4,51,257	1,86,701	93,954	41,805	.....	.....	2,64,556	52,149
GRAINS, EDIBLE, & PULSES. Wheat	6,30,605	71,862	3,47,374	15,077	.....	.....	5,58,743	3,32,297
GRAINS, EDIBLE, & PULSES. Other grains	2,61,009	1,32,234	81,104	33,125	.....	.....	1,28,775	47,979
GRAINS, EDIBLE, & PULSES. Pulses of all kinds ...	5,37,064	22,581	1,41,509	3,608	.....	.....	5,14,483	1,37,901
Gunny	66,980	28,265	56,580	16,742	.....	.....	38,715	39,838
Hides and horns	34,110	49,891	20,441	34,082	15,781	13,641	.....	.....
Indigo	5,245	6,406	2,256	1,328	1,161	.....	.....	928
Iron	62,624	44,911	60,428	43,271	.....	.....	17,713	17,157
Jaggree	20,814	9,777	4,576	2,371	.....	.....	11,037	2,205
Lac	18,102	18,633	9,402	11,230	531	1,828	.....	.....
Minerals	17,263	688	3,482	2,080	.....	.....	16,575	1,402
Oil-cake	5,099	5,791	1,734	2,078	692	344	.....	.....
Opium	897	560	749	312	.....	.....	337	437
Paper	4,519	5,780	6,757	8,631	1,261	1,874	.....	.....
Piece-goods	49,578	57,415	66,298	77,804	7,837	11,506	.....	.....
Railway materials, construction account	9,475	13,028	2,092	2,081	3,553	.....	.....	11
„ „ foreign	54,702	1,01,958	59,193	1,00,203	47,256	41,010	.....	.....
Roots	9,031	9,767	5,079	5,530	736	451	.....	.....
Salt	3,46,198	2,53,549	91,878	71,593	.....	.....	92,649	20,285
Saltpetre	38,266	20,074	23,279	10,198	.....	.....	18,192	13,081
Seeds	7,22,658	3,78,460	3,63,834	1,82,889	.....	.....	3,44,198	1,80,945
Silk	1,472	1,466	1,956	1,981	.....	25	6	.....
Spices	5,048	4,606	5,186	5,136	.....	.....	442	50
Stones	1,01,724	72,670	10,412	8,766	.....	.....	29,054	1,646
Sugar	66,442	35,058	20,212	10,579	.....	.....	31,384	9,633
Tea	10,526	8,476	9,536	7,512	.....	.....	2,050	2,224
Timber	13,038	15,703	7,213	8,398	2,665	1,185	.....	.....
Tobacco	19,490	27,566	9,996	13,643	8,076	3,647	.....	.....
Turmeric	2,648	3,868	1,024	2,567	1,220	1,543	.....	.....
Wines	5,597	5,007	11,365	9,769	.....	.....	590	1,596
Miscellaneous	84,991	67,165	1,00,840	93,831	.....	.....	17,826	7,009
Total ...	50,69,115	29,36,891	21,59,430	12,39,612	1,34,003	96,934	22,66,227	10,16,752

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th September 1878 on 1,279¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	Train Miles Run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	129,897	1,49,401 11 3	13,695 3 1	9,97,330 10	3,84,838 12 3	35,276 17 9	5,34,240 7 6	46,353½	74,613	120,966½
Or per mile of railway	.....	116 11 11	10 14 0	.....	300 11 5	27 11 4	417 7 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	1,257,162	14,30,061 9 3	131,088 19 7	85,19,309 20	33,01,225 15 5	302,612 7 7	47,31,287 8 8	461,128	639,580½	1,100,708½
Total for 11 weeks ...	1,387,059	15,79,463 4 6	144,784 2 8	95,16,639 30	36,86,064 11 8	337,889 5 4	52,65,528 0 2	507,481½	714,193½	1,221,675½
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	124,465½	1,58,012 7 2	14,484 9 6	11,99,872 30	3,60,838 5 2	33,076 16 11	5,18,850 12 4	44,522	81,690	126,212
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	123 7 7	11 6 4	.....	281 15 4	25 16 11	405 6 11	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,376,254	16,09,931 14 2	147,577 1 9	1,40,66,279 30	57,75,674 8 8	529,436 16 8	73,85,606 6 10	487,160	1,176,815	1,663,975

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th September 1878 on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	4,947½	13,426 5 9	1,230 15 0	79,607 30	21,263 1 0	1,949 2 3	34,689 6 9	4,297¼	5,407¾	9,705½
Or per mile of railway	.....	60 0 1	5 16 0	.....	95 0 6	8 14 3	155 0 7	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	48,018	1,21,862 3 6	11,170 14 1	5,47,671 20	1,72,347 13 0	15,798 11 0	2,94,210 0 6	43,706½	42,894½	86,600½
Total for 11 weeks ...	52,965½	1,35,288 9 3	12,401 9 1	6,27,279 10	1,93,610 14 0	17,747 13 3	3,28,899 7 3	48,004	48,302	96,306
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,570½	16,612 1 3	1,522 15 6	2,44,025 30	61,166 2 0	5,606 17 11	77,778 3 3	4,579	18,297	22,876
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	74 3 11	6 16 1	.....	273 5 11	25 1 2	347 9 10	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	62,924	1,46,684 5 3	13,446 1 2	23,45,086 30	5,78,858 10 9	53,062 0 11	7,25,543 0 0	40,799	172,003	221,802

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 14th September 1878 on 158¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	32,983	23,172 8 0	2,124 2 11	2,14,762 5	87,746 8 5	8,043 8 8	10,167 11 7
Or per mile of railway	208	145 15 6	13 7 7	1,352 33	552 11 9	50 13 4	64 0 11
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	377,891½	2,46,515 6 0	22,597 4 11	20,05,147 0	5,88,932 5 8	53,985 9 2	76,582 14 1
Total for 11 weeks ...	410,874½	2,69,687 14 0	24,721 7 10	22,19,909 5	6,76,678 14 1	62,028 17 10	86,750 5 8
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	29,413½	20,329 7 8	1,863 10 9	3,29,730 13	1,02,012 3 2	9,351 2 4	11,214 13 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	185	128 0 11	11 14 9	2,077 2	642 9 6	58 18 1	70 12 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	379,390	2,33,374 2 3	21,392 14 6	34,74,956 6	8,51,179 13 6	78,024 16 4	99,417 10 10

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts. No. 32.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1878.	Total decrease in 1878.
			11th August 1877.	10th August 1878.	To 11th August 1877.	To 10th August 1878.		
		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
17th August ...	Northern Bengal	219	.....	14,161 0 0	.....	4,64,743 0 0	4,64,743 0 0	.....
17th " ...	Tirhoot	78	5,014 0 0	7,026 0 0	1,64,362 0 0	2,67,921 0 0	1,03,559 0 0	.....
18th " ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	1,444 0 0	1,917 0 0	67,313 0 0	81,363 0 0	14,050 0 0	.....
17th " ...	Nalhati	27¼	1,175 0 0	1,092 0 0	55,169 0 0	58,374 0 0	3,205 0 0	.....
	Total ...	352¼	7,633 0 0	24,196 0 0	2,86,784 0 0	8,72,341 0 0	5,85,557 0 0	.....

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[REGISTERED NO. 28.]

No 40 of 1878.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1878.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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PROSPECTUS OF AN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION TO BE HELD AT SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Published under the orders of the Government of India.)

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Sydney, 7th February 1878.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified, for general information, that it is intended to hold under the supervision of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales an International Exhibition in Sydney, in August 1879, according to the annexed general programme.

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

AUSTRALIAN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

TO BE HELD IN SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, IN AUGUST 1879.

The Exhibition will be held in buildings specially erected in the Prince Alfred Park, Sydney, New South Wales. All goods forwarded for exhibition and addressed to the Secretary for that special purpose are admitted free of duty or customs charged.

In the Agricultural Department, money prizes are awarded as well as printed certificates; in the non-agricultural section, silver and bronze medals, also certificates of commendation.

All exhibits sent may be sold at the Exhibition, but must remain until the final closing.

Applications for space to be made at least one month prior to date of opening, and the necessary forms and all information respecting the exhibition may be obtained of

JULES JOUBERT, *Secretary*,

227, *George Street, Sydney, New South Wales*,

Or at the offices of the Commissioners for New South Wales, Paris.

Entries close 1st July.

The Exhibition will be divided into two distinct divisions, as under:—

1st DIVISION—AGRICULTURAL.

1—Horses.
2—Cattle.
3—Sheep.
4—Pigs.
5—Poultry.
6—Dogs.
7—Wool.
8—Wine.
9—Sugar.
10—Farm Produce.
11—Horticultural Produce.
12—Manures.
13—Implements and Machinery.
14—Silks, Fibres, and Tobacco.

Covered sheds, with stalls, hen-coops, &c., &c., will be provided. Fat cattle will be placed in commodious yards.

2ND DIVISION—NON-AGRICULTURAL.

1—Fine Arts.
2—Apparatus and application of Liberal Arts.
3—Furniture and other objects for the use of dwellings.
4—Clothing, including fabrics and other objects worn on the person.
5—Products of Mining Industry, Forestry, &c.
6—Apparatus and processes used in the Common Arts.
7—Food—Fresh, preserved, and in various states of preservation.
8—Artizan's Prices (including all new Inventions).
9—Public and Denominational School Prizes.

The Society provides all stands, &c., and undertakes the care and charge of all exhibits, without however incurring any responsibility.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS FOR THE SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

I.—Opening.

The Exhibition of 1879 shall open on the 1st August at noon.

II.—Admission.

Members free, on presentation of member's ticket which is not transferable.

Non-Members, one shilling each.

N.B.—The Gate-keeper or Stewards in charge thereof may require proof of ownership of any ticket, and, in default of such proof being afforded, may impound the same.

III.—Conditions of Competition.

All exhibits must, on the day of Exhibition, be *bonâ fide* the property of the exhibitor, and have been so at least one month previously; and all farm and horticultural produce, excepting in classes A, B, C, D, and E, must be the production of the person exhibiting it.

The same exhibit cannot compete for the Society's prizes in two distinct classes, except where it is permitted by the Council.

Exhibits, although entered in any class, may compete for special prizes, notice of which shall be given on the certificate of entry.

Exhibits entered in the wrong class by the exhibitor will be excluded from competition for prizes, except where permitted by the Executive Committee.

Any exhibit having taken the first prize in a class for two consecutive years shall not receive any prize in such class, but may be exhibited; and if considered superior to all other exhibits in that class, it shall receive a certificate from the Judges to that effect. Such exhibit shall, however, be eligible to compete for any special prize.

IV.—Certificates of Entry.

The certificate of entry is a printed form to be obtained from the Secretary, and from the Secretaries of the principal local Societies, and is available for one exhibit only, except in the case of stock entered for sale, when one certificate is sufficient. The exhibitor, therefore, must apply for as many certificates as he has exhibits, except as specified above, and must fill them in according to the forms prescribed; and as it is from these documents that the catalogue will be compiled, it is absolutely necessary that the whole of the questions contained in them should be answered as far as possible.

The certificate will not be valid unless signed by the exhibitor or his agent.

No exhibit will be admitted without a certificate of entry correctly filled in, signed, and delivered by post or otherwise to the Secretary at the office of the Society, on or before the dates for the closing of entries specified on the certificate of entry or advertised; and the Secretary will acknowledge the delivery of the certificate by returning to the exhibitor a receipt for the same, upon the production of which the exhibit will be admitted into the Society's ground.

No entrances will be received after the dates specified for the closing of the same.

All owners competing in sections 1 and 2 shall be restricted to *three* entries of pure pedigree (as admissible in the Stud and Herd Book) in each class; but no branch establishment of one partnership shall entitle owners to more than the three aforesaid entries in each class, but they may enter *ten* others, not necessarily of pure pedigree, for exhibition and sale on the grounds upon payment of a fee of ten shillings for each head; these latter to be placed in yards or covered stalls. In case of protest, based on difference of age, animals to be submitted to the Society's Veterinary Surgeon.

Exhibitors or their agents, when called upon by the Stewards or Committee, shall prove the correctness of their certificates of entry.

No charge will be made to members upon the certificate of entry for any of the Society's prizes, but a fee of 2*s*. 6*d*. will be levied on certificates of entry for non-members.

Such charge as the Committee may determine shall be made for ground or wall space, and the Stewards shall use discretionary power as to the space to be allotted to each exhibitor.

V.—Arrival and Arrangement of Exhibits.

All exhibits must bear a distinctive mark corresponding with that entered upon the certificate of entry, and be delivered to and removed from the Society's ground free of charge.

Exhibitors or their agents must, if requested, point out to the Stewards their respective exhibits, in order that they may be identified, classified, and numbered according to the catalogue before being submitted to the Judges.

No exhibit will be admitted into the Society's ground unless the attendant is in possession of the Secretary's receipt; and each exhibit, when it enters the ground, must be at once put into its proper place.

Exhibits must be brought to the grounds on the days to be hereafter specified.

VI.—Desease or Danger.

Should there be any reason to suspect that any exhibit is either diseased or dangerous, the Society reserves the right of removing the same from, or refusing its admittance to, the Exhibition. No stock will be admitted into the Society's Exhibition without first being passed by Inspectors appointed by the Society.

VII.—Control of Exhibits.

Exhibitors shall, under direction of the Stewards, arrange their exhibits; and no exhibit shall afterwards be moved without the sanction of the Stewards under a penalty not exceeding £5.

The Committee shall have power to retain the exhibit of any exhibitor so fined until such fine is paid.

The members of the Executive Committee and the Stewards in the section shall at any time have power to enter any space allotted to any exhibitor, and give such directions as regards the exhibits as they may think fit.

Exhibitors will render themselves liable to a penalty of £5 by removing any official placard, ticket, or ribbon, affixed or posted by the Stewards, or by affixing any other placard, ticket, or ribbon, in lieu thereof, or by refusing in any way to carry out the instructions of the Stewards, who shall incur no responsibility by putting these regulations in force.

No exhibitor shall be permitted to be with the Stewards or Judges during the time of judging the exhibits, unless by special request of the Stewards; and the exhibit or exhibits of any person infringing this rule shall be at once disqualified.

Live-stock attendants will be supplied by the Stewards with distinguishing badges and required to wear the same, and shall be regarded, during the time of the Exhibition, as servants of the Society, and shall be under the entire control and direction of the Stewards. They shall be in attendance each day of the Exhibition, from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., for the purpose of exhibiting and parading stock.

VIII.—Care and Feeding of Stock.

The Society undertakes to find the necessary accommodation and attendance, if required for the animals and birds during the Exhibition; but no provision will be made for the feeding of the same (except in the case of section VI.—Dogs) beyond establishing a store at which fodder may be purchased by exhibitors; nor will the Society provide for the nightly accommodation of entire horses.

IX.—Departure of Exhibits.

The Society reserves the right to retain any exhibit for such time as the Executive Committee may consider necessary; and no exhibit shall be removed from the Exhibition without a formal permit from the Stewards or the Secretary.

The dates on which exhibits will be allowed to be removed will be hereafter specified.

X.—Responsibility.

DAMAGE THROUGH EXHIBITS.—The Society will not be responsible for any accident that may be caused through or by any exhibit, and it shall be a condition of entry that each exhibitor shall hold the Society harmless and indemnify it against any legal proceedings arising from any such accident.

DAMAGE TO EXHIBITS.—The Society will not, under any circumstances, hold itself responsible for any loss or mis-delivery of live-stock, or other exhibits, at the Society's Exhibition, or for any damage thereto.

LOSS BY DISEASE.—The signing of the certificate of entry of any animal will be taken as a guarantee that the animal specified is free from all disease, as far as is known to the owner. In case of infectious disease being spread through or by an exhibit, the exhibitor shall be held responsible.

FIRE.—Means will be taken to guard against fire and protect the property at the Exhibition.

XI.—Trials, Parade of Stock, &c.

Due notice will be given by advertisement to exhibitors of the arrangements made by the Stewards for carrying out field trials of implements, machinery, parade of stock, &c.

MOVEMENT AND WORKING.—The conveyance to the trial ground and working of the implements and machinery will be directed by the Stewards, and they will be carried out at the exhibitor's expense.

WORKING IMPLEMENTS.—No implement shall be worked on the ground unless by express order of the Stewards.

GRAIN IN SHEAF, &C.—Grain in sheaf, hay, corn, straw, roots, wool, or any material required for testing the machines, and, if wanted, horse-power must be provided by exhibitors.

STEAM.—No exhibitor shall light a fire under, or supply the boiler of any steam-engine, until he has the authority of the Stewards to do so; this authority will be given after the engineer appointed by the Society has examined the engine, and has certified that it is perfectly safe.

The Stewards shall have power to order the removal of any exhibit worked in contravention of this rule.

XII.—Infringement of Regulations.

In the event of a wilful infringement by an exhibitor of any of the foregoing regulations and bye-laws, it shall be in the power of the Council, upon proof of the same, to prohibit such exhibitor from exhibiting and competing at any of the Society's Exhibitions in future.

XIII.—Prize Awards.

The prize awards affixed to *all* exhibits shall be distinguished by the following colours, viz.:—

Blue for First.
Red for Second.
Yellow for Highly Commended.
Black for Commended.
Red, white, and blue for Champion.
Ribbons will only be affixed in sections 1, 2, 3, and 6.

XIV.—Protests.

All protests must be lodged with the Secretary, or left at the office of the Society, addressed to him, within forty-eight hours from the notification of the Judges' awards.

XV.—Non-Competitive.

The Committee may receive for exhibition only, and not for competition, if space admits any exhibit not specified in the schedule.

XVI.—Stewards.

Stewards in all sections—

1. Shall attend at the time and place notified to them by circular.
2. Shall examine as to the correctness of certificates of entry in their respective sections, prior to the completion of the catalogue.
3. Shall attend to the reception, classification, and placing of all exhibits, and to all matters in connection therewith.
4. Shall wait upon the Judges, furnish them with award-papers, prize cards, or ribbons, and afford them all information and attention necessary to the discharge of their duties.
5. Shall sign the award papers conjointly with the Judges, see the prize cards or ribbons properly affixed to the prize exhibits, and certify to the awards noted by the Secretary in the Society's Entrance Registry Book.
6. Shall report to the Executive Committee, at *least* a fortnight before the opening of the Exhibition, the number of attendance they require in their respective departments.
7. Shall arrange amongst themselves for the constant and effective supervision of their sections, the behaviour of the attendants, and the comfort and convenience of both exhibitors and the public.
8. Shall, in case *they* think it advisable to reject an exhibit in any section, at once report the same to the Executive Committee, who shall take immediate action in the matter.

XVII.—Judging.

AWARD-PAPERS.—The Judges shall fill up the award-papers supplied to them in ale their details, assign reasons for their decisions if requested, sign and hand the same to the Stewards.

INSUFFICIENT MERIT.—When the Judges consider the exhibit of any class does not possess sufficient merit to deserve a prize, or in case of equality of merit, they shall, through